THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868. VOL. 29.-NO. 2

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THE EMPIRE PARTY.

The Last Bohemian Sensation.

Conceived in the restless brain of Mr. Seward, and inaugurated with the purchase of Alaska, the real third party movement, unconciously springing up, is the Big Empire party, named here the "Acquisitionists." In this party are such extremists as Charles Sumner and General Butler, and Thaddeus Stevens was an enthusiastic supporter of it; such moderates as Henry J. Raymond, Wm. M. Evarts, Marshall O. Roberts and Sheridan Shook; Democrats like Jerry Black, S. L. M. Barlow, and Governor Seymour. Grant, and most of his Generals, are in this ring, Sherman fighting moderately shy of it; and Rosecrans is a regular St. Vincent de Paul on the same platform.

This party has for its tangible interests, associate and neighboring possessions in Mexico, designs against British commerce on the Pacific coast, and intentions upon all the Isthmus routes as the natural proteges of the strongest American nation. For its platform it has no common candidate for the Presidency, permitting its individuals to vote as they please, but upon whatever ticket is successful, resolved to impress its aggressive foreign policy. In general terms this policy is to be Sewardism, stiffened, the influence of the Executive and Congress to back up on private or corporate foreign enterprise, and the nation to take a more decided stand in competition upon all the waters and virgin lands of America. The soul of this party is New York and Boston money, invested, or ready to be invested, in Mexico and the tropics. Burlingame has been welcomed as one of the high priests of acquisition. The Pacific coast can be reckoned on for its last shoulder-strap in this march southward and northward, and the steady fighters of the South are now to be rung into the same frame of mind. Mr. Chase is out of the movement for the present, not by his own desire, but because he has not been invited, the Confederate *castes* fearing his ability to absorb political power out of everything, from the stump to the "sacraments." This material movement, propounded by Sumner, unconsciously, when he announced for his lecture "Are we a nation?" is a cause of the dullness of this political campaign. The minds of the best men are not set upon the question of reconstruction, but upon more brilliant and distant enterprises, in whose success they hope to see daylight through the mountain of our debt, and hear peace sound her trumpets out of the wail of "hard times."

CHEERING.

Facts and Figures for the Campaign.

We have stated already certain reasons for our confidence in the election of Seymour and Blair next November. There are, however, certain figures involved in the problem to which the attention of the readers of the *World* is particularly solicited. In 1864 the popular vote for President was as follows:

Lincoln	2,223,035
McClellan	1,811,754
Majority for Lincoln	411,281

The vote of the same States at their last general elections resulted thus:

Republican	2,032,201
Democratic	1,865,291
Republican majority	46,910

It must be borne in mind that neither Illinois nor Indiana have held a general election since 1866, and it is subsequent to that time that the great political reaction against Radicalism and in favor of Democracy has manifested itself. These figures tell the following story:

1. The Republican majority on the popular vote in the States which participated in the Presidential election of 1864 was 411,281; but at the last general election in these States (not including the vote of Kentucky at its recent election, August 3, 1868), it was only 46,910.

2. The decrease in the latest aggregate Republican vote in these States as compared with that of 1864 was 173,537, while the corresponding increase in the Democratic vote was 190,834.

3. The total vote of these States in 1864 exceeded by only 17,297 votes their total vote at their last general election (Kentucky excepted as above, since the official returns of its recent elections have not yet come to hand), which is precisely the difference between the Democratic gain and the Republican loss, as given in paragraph two; this shows that of the Republican loss of 190,834 voters, as stated above, all but 17,297 were gained by the Democrats.

4. In 1864 a change of 205,641 votes would have been necessary to elect Gen. McClellan over Lincoln, in 1868 a change of of only 46,912 votes will give Horatio Seymour a majority on the popular vote.

We commend these figures to our friends. They are all taken from *official* returns, and prove almost beyond a doubt that Seymour and Blair will be elected President and Vice President of the United States on the 3d of November next.

In one of the late municipal banquets the authorities began naturally by drinking the health of Napoleon the III. A functionary, anxious for promotion, then proposed the health of Napoleon IV. On this, another guest, fearful of being left behind in the patriotic race, rose and said, glass in hand: "I second the toast of our honorable brother. But Napoleon IV. may have a son." "Of course!" cried the toasters. "And one of these days he may succeed to his paternal throne," continued the speaker. "Certainly!" cried the chorus. "Then, gentlemen," exclaimed the patriot, "let us drink to Napoleon V." At two o'clock in the morning, says my correspondent, the guests were proposing the health of Napoleon XXXII.—*La Lanterne.*

ISRAEL.

Grand International Congress of Rabbis.

Church Reforms Among the Jews.

From the New York Herald.]

CASSEL, Hesse, August 12, 1868.

A grand international congress of Jewish rabbis was opened yesterday at the town hall, which had been so liberally offered by the magistrates. The numerous rabbis who had come from all parts of Germany, even from Vienna and Switzerland, were welcomed by Dr. Lazarous Adler, Rabbi of Cassel, who expressed regret at the sudden indisposition which prevented Dr. Wolff, from Gothenburg (Sweden,) and Dr. Gottheim, from Manchester (England,) to be present. All the rabbis had been quartered in the private houses of Israelite citizens, and room was left for some more yet expected to arrive. Dr. Adler was then appointed by unanimous vote President of the assembly, and two Vice Presidents were elected in the persons of the rabbi from Berlin, Dr. Aub, and the rabbi from Bonn, Dr. Philipson.

The object of the rabbinical congress having been stated by Dr. Adler—*i. e.*, solution of the conflict with which the Hebrew Church is threatened, a conflict between religion and science, between old rites of worship and modern ones—he was followed by Rabbi Dr. Philipson, Sr., of Bonn, who reviewed the efforts of the last two rabbinical congresses in Frankfort and Breslau in 1844 and 1846. He admitted that the firmest characters would modify their views after a lapse of years, as all and everybody were but creatures of time; but he desired that the assembly should pass resolutions which, though not binding the Israelitish congregations, may serve them as guideposts. They needed such guides very much, and if the present generation would not accept them, the rising one should. He compared the Jewish religion to an old though once seaworthy ship, in which many of Israel's children had crossed the waters in safety. But now the sheathing is gone, the timbers rotten, and who can accuse those who try to repair and improve what is left of destructive tendencies, or even a hierarchical ambition? Every Jewish community is entirely at liberty to follow its own dictates, but the resolutions of this assembly would serve many as a beacon light.

This brought out Dr. Geiger, Rabbi of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who proposed to settle first the character of the assembly, which, as he considered it, had met to discuss, but not to decide questions. It will not do for us, he said, to proceed independently in these matters without allowing delegates of communities a full share in the debate and the voting. The communities are eminently interested in questions on worship, and we here, rabbis only, should organize first regular synods, to be held every second or third year, and to which representatives of Israelite communities and theologists should be admitted. Dr. Aub, Rabbi of Berlin, supported this position taken by the previous speaker. He considered that they, as rabbis, may give advice, but had no right to dictate.

Rabbi Philipson opposed these and several other leagues; he demanded action; they ought not to consider themselves only a consultation body, nor would he like to go home empty handed. What he wanted to propose and resolve upon were reforms of anagogical ritual, for which purpose he had drawn up thirty questions, had them printed and distributed to members. Mosaic worship ought to assume again the simple forms it has once possessed, allowing of a performance in the smallest community with limited means. Shall the reading of the Thora within a circle of three years be preferred? Is the Haftara to be kept up? In what language? Is a choice of portions of it to be made every two or three years, or shall it be left to free choice? Are select parts of the Chethubim to be used? Shall Borchu, Kriath Schema, Thefilla, Kedusha, priestly blessing and kaddish for orphans be retained in the old idiom? Shall Thefilla be spoken out but once during worship? Is the public service to begin with Borchu, with an introduction of one or several psalms, or with one of the usual prayers, as Adon Olan, Elohe Neshama, Kishmath, etc., or with a song? Are the parts between Borchu and Kriath Schema, and between the latter and Thefilla, to be altered and to be spoken in Hebrew? Shall Musaf-Thefilla be left out, so that Musaf will be followed by Haftara in song, a sermon, Olenu, Kaddish, etc., and finally with a hallelujah? Is Minian to be retained as hitherto? Shall changes be made respecting *a*, the calling up of angels by their names; *b*, the sacrifices; *c*, the personal return to Palestine? But should not, on the other hand, new prayers treat on the religious mission of Israel, on providential protection in its history, on the principles of Judaism, etc.? Relating to the three high festivals, shall, as on Sabbath, the festive Thefilla, Thora, Haftara and other songs be introduced? Shall Hallel be said in Hebrew or in the language of the land, and shall it be modified? Shall a sermon be introduced between Thefilla and Hallel explicative of the meaning of the festival? Shall a prayer be said on Pessach for the weather in spring and summer, and on Shmini Azereth for that of autumn and winter (dew and rain)? Shall all the Piutirn be left out in future? What is to be done with Lulaf? And what with Simchath-Thora? How shall it be with the second day of these festivals? Shall a full and additional sermon be preached on Rosh-hashana and Jom-Kippur morning? How shall it be with Shofar? Will the same portion of the Thora as heretofore be read on Rosh-hashana? Is Jom-Kippur to be further divided into four distinct services? Shall the solemn Hascarath Neshamoth be said between Shacrit and Musaf? How shall it be with Aboda? And shall that portion of Thora heretofore in use be said in addition to Minchah? Shall the singing during service be *unisono*? May the organ be recommended? Shall a choir and musical performances be admissible, though to be recommended only in cases of sufficient and capable performers and barring all profane music?

A majority of the Congress of Rabbis decided, however, that before entering upon the consideration of these and all other questions relating to rites and ceremonies the primary question of Rabbi Dr. Geiger, of Frankfort, should be first disposed of. The motion of that gentleman, to-wit:

1. The rabbis assembled at present in Cassel consider their meeting a preliminary one, to be succeeded by periodical synods, to which Jewish theologists not in office and delegates from communities shall be admitted.

2. All motions received by this congress may be disposed of at once or referred to a committee, who, at their option, report to the present or to a future assembly.

This was voted upon and carried by a majority.

The next object of the debate was the composition of future synods. Some opposition was made to the admission of theologists other than rabbis, and to laymen representing communities, but it was finally agreed in a liberal spirit to adopt no such restrictions. It was further suggested that aside from general biennial synods there should be annual provincial, district and local meetings.

The assembly adjourned at a late hour in the afternoon to the following

SECOND DAY.

AUGUST 13.—Prayer having been said, the assembly greeted a newly arrived rabbi, Dr. Goldschmidt, from Leipsic, who presented a congratulatory address to the congress from his congregation. Similar addresses had been received from Amsterdam, Rotterdam and various other sections. The committee was then appointed to make the requisite preparations for a future synod, said committee consisting of the rabbis from Berlin, Bonn and Frankfort.

The debate now turned again upon the important reforms proposed in the ritual liturgy, and to which end a number of other motions, aside from those mentioned, had been handed it. The more radical rabbis are not adverse to taking up the matter, while the conservatives of the assembly are hesitating and wishing to shift the burden upon the shoulders of a committee to report at the next synod. The discussion grows quite lively, and it becomes evident that the views of Fortschritt rabbis, the progressives, deviate much from the moderados, though so much is certain, that none of the ultra conservative, the rigid orthodox divines are represented in the assembly. The want of a new prayer book and certain changes in the ritual is acknowledged by all the assembled rabbis, some of whom are proficient in citations in order to show that the German content printed opposite the Hebrew is no translation, but a perversion, and not in character with that truth which should be paramount in religious matters. "If we do not have the courage to express our disapprobation of such a state of things," said Dr. Philippson, Jr., of Dessau, "we ought to have staid at home."

The most prominent rabbis in the assembly, Drs. Geiger, (Frankfort,) Aub, (Berlin,) and Philippson, (Bonn,) developed their liberal views in animated and eloquent discourses, succeeded by the members from Gissen, Manheim, Offenbach, Frier, Bayreuth, Schwerin, Dramstadt, Dessau, Oppein, Bromberg, Qidenburg, Trieste, etc.

The assembly now resolved by a majority vote to enter upon the debate of Rabbi Philipson's (of Bonn) motion embodying the thirty questions previously mentioned, though with the restriction that on each question but two members (one for and the other against) shall be allowed to speak. The first question, "Shall the reading of the Thora within a cycle of three years be preferred?" is amended and carried in the following form:—"The three years' cycle should be recommended." The next paragraph was also amended and passed in the following shape:—"The Haftara shall be reserved, it shall be read in German." The question concerning the choice of parts of it causes an animated debate and is finally referred to the Committee on Rituals, yet to be appointed. A motion by Rabbi Dr. Goldman—the benedictions of the Haftara shall henceforth be said in German—is carried. Select parts of the Chethubim shall be used and the selection is left to the officiating minister. The following question, "Shall Borchu," etc., is referred to the committee; but the fourth question, "Shall Thefilla be spoken but once," etc., is unanimously agreed to and so amended as to extend to the words throughout the year. The following questions up to Minian are referred to the committee, but the eighth, asking if Minian shall be retained, is answered in the affirmative. Question number nine and all the following are then referred, with the consent of the mover, to the committee.

Rabbi Dr. Geiger (Frankfort) had offered on the previous day several motions, viz: The assembled rabbis are in favor of using in worshipping, as far as possible, the German language instead of the Hebrew. They agree to a general abbreviation of the service; drop those portions which treat of sacrifices and votive offerings, as also the prayer for a restitution of Jerusalem, return to Palestine and the re-establishment of a Jewish empire. They acknowledge the necessity of new doctrines regarding the mission of Israelites, and deprecate every semblance of self-glory. All these were referred to the Committee on Worship.

The same was done with a motion of the rabbi from Ems, purporting to abolish the very early hours of divine service, which keep many out of synagogues, and the same fate was shared by the motion of the Swiss rabbi, Dr. Engelbert from St. Gallen, demanding in addition to the Chaldaic prayer, "Kaddish," a German prayer for orphans and for those commemorating the annual death day of their parents.

It will be perceived that the majority of the assembly shows an unwillingness to dispose of questions which it is, nevertheless, quite anxious to see finally settled, and that, too, in a liberal spirit. But the difficulty lies in another direction. These rabbis are not all delegated by their congregations. Some of the latter are far ahead of others in religious reforms; some of the large ones are split up by schism, while the smaller ones are generally indifferent to all kinds of innovation. Again, there exists a great difference in the position of the rabbis, owing to the different laws of the sections they live in. In some parts of Germany the rabbi seems to have an almost absolute power in congregational matters; in others he is only a member of the board of trustees, and in some he is strictly confined to his office of sacerdote. Under these circumstances you will not find it strange that the Rabbinical Congress has to proceed and feel its way very cautiously, as it is sure to be accused of hierarchical transgression at every unguarded step, and as some of the rabbis have to hold back for fear of offending their congregations. At the proposed biennial synods it will be altogether different, for there the Jewish communities will be represented.

THIRD DAY AND LAST OF THE CONGRESS.

AUGUST 14.—An important motion was read at the opening of the proceedings. It came from Rabbi Dr. Wiener (Silesia), and had reference to the laws on Kosher food, which by empiric interpretations have been made to operate injuriously upon the health and comfort of the laity and have even led to direct transgression of them. A reform in the shape of authentic statutes was needed. The motion was referred to the committee, as also another demanding the abolition of calls for the reading of the Thora and its being carried around by members who wear or do not wear the Talis.

The motions on worship and ritual having been exhausted it was resolved to discuss schools and religious instructions. A number of propositions relating to this department, and especially to a uniform method of teaching in Jewish schools and seminaries, was again left to the committee for further action.

The last subject treated upon, and one admitted by all to need urgently a thorough revision, was the matrimonial statute.

Drs. Geiger Aub and (Frankfort and Berlin) demanded a radical reform of it, abolition of the Halitza and new laws corresponding to the present condition of society. Dr. Goldschmidt (Leipsic) moves to abrogate the restriction of intermarriage between a female proselyte and a Cohn (of the priesthood). Dr. Wiener (Silesia) makes a seemingly important proposition, which produced a very animated debate—*i. e.*, no further inhibitions of nuptials during the Sephira (time between Easter and Whitsuntide). These and several other motions had to take their way to the committee.

The election of assembers to the various committees was then proceeded with.

For that on worship were named Drs. Adler (Cassel), Phillipson (Bonn), Joel (Breslau). On Schools—Drs. Herxheimer (Bernburg), Phillipson, jr., (Dessau), and Hoehstadter (Ems). On Matrimonial Statutes—Drs. Friedmann (Manheim), Aub (Berlin) and Geiger (Frankfort). On Rituals—Drs. Kahn (Treves), Wiener (Silesia) and Adler (Cassel).

A vote of thanks was given to Rabbi Adler and the Israelites of Cassel for the hospitable reception and great kindness extended to the Congress. A like tribute was paid to Rabbi Phillipson, of Bonn, to whom was due the initiative of having called together the Convention; also to the Secretary, the teacher of the common School at Cassel, Dr. Stein, who had kindly volunteered his services.

The presiding officers were entrusted with the publication of the record. Dr. Phillipson, of Bonn, editor of the *Zeitung fur das Judenthum*, promising to devote his journal, as far as possible, to that purpose. The time and place of the next synod is also to be determined upon by the presiding board of officers. In a feeling address, to which he joined a prayer, Rabbi Adler bid God speed to the members and declared the Congress adjourned.

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C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis.

DICKMANN & HILL, Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants, No. 38 Union Street, : : New Orleans

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W. K. HILL & CO., COTTON FACTORS, Grocers & Commission Merchants —DEALERS IN— Plantation Supplies Generally, NO. 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

REFERRING to the above cards, we respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce, and will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to either house. All consignments shipped by river will be covered by Insurance, and while in store, unless otherwise instructed.

FOR SALE.—A general stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies at low market rates, consisting of BAGGING, IRON TIES, HOPE, TWINE, BACON, PORK, LARD, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, MEAL, WHISKY, WOODWARE, etc. Respectfully, W. K. HILL & CO., No. 320 Front street.

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WHITE, KERR & ROOTES, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL Commission and Forwarding Merchants, And Agents for the Sale of Guano, No. 304 Main street, (Gayoso Block,) Memphis.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. sep1 dawlm

D. H. TOWNSEND, COTTON FACTOR —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 256 Front Street, MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

☞ Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. au19 3mdaw

J. L. VERSER, COTTON FACTOR —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, 314 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

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CAGE & FISHER, Cotton Factors —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 308 Front Street, MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

☞ Liberal Advances made on all Consignments. Bagging and Rope always on hand. jy26 1f

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R. C. CRAIG & CO., SEEDSMEN, 379 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

JUST RECEIVED,

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED—At Craig's Seed Store
REED BUCKWHEAT—
STOCK PEAS—At Craig's Seed Store.
GRAIN CRADLES AND GRAIN SCYTHES—At Craig's Seed Store.
GEDDES' HARROWS & KNOX HORSE HOE, At Craig's Seed Store.
LIME, PLASTER AND CEMENT—At Craig's Seed Store.
SUPERPHOSPHATE & LAND PLASTER—At CRAIG'S SEED STORE, sep13 daw 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

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ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE, No. 513 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS.

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No Restrictions upon Accidental Persons, or to RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

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AGENCY OFFICE IN MEMPHIS—No. 43 Madison street, Kit Williams' Block.

McMAHON & OTIS, State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana. N. B. OTIS..... J. H. McMAHON 1a24 3m

INSURANCE. Fire & Inland Navigation Risks

MEMPHIS INSURANCE AGENCY, 22 Madison Street.

THE FOLLOWING STAUNCH, RELIABLE and well known Insurance Companies are represented at the Memphis Insurance Agency, No. 22 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.:

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

Assets.....$ 4,833,543
Total Losses Paid..... 21,271,972

HARTFORD OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1810.

Assets.....$1,026,220

H. A. LITTLETON, Agent.

ROME OF NEW YORK.

Assets.....$3,823,896

SECURITY OF NEW YORK.

Assets.....$1,477,877

ENTERPRISE OF CINCINNATI.

Capital.....$1,000,000

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, Ag'ts.

Losses Paid at this Agency.

☞ Applications for Marine and Accident Insurance promptly attended to. je17 3m

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS.

CAPITAL, : : : : : $300,000

OFFICE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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J. J. MURPHY.....Vice-President.
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HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
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DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. B. WILLIAMSON, HENRY LAIRD, S. H. DUNSCOMB, M. L. MEACHAM, E. McDAVITT, D. H. TOWNSEND. jy16 tf

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Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $4,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

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HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, Monnutt & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CRENSHAW, President Merchants' National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
R. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. R. J. Semmes & Co.,
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster Trezevant & Co.;
JOHN MOON, of Messrs. Moon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D.

GENERAL AGENT,

JOHN F. WILKERSON, For West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

MANAGERS:

S. R. CLARKE & CO. feb11

FRESH IMPORTATIONS FOR FALL TRADE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO., Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn., Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full Stock of

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC.

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AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1868

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR.
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

THE NEWS.

Parepa Rosa returns to the East next month.

Secretary McCulloch has the rheumatism.

Madame Anna Bishop is on a professional tour through Australia.

Napoleon's stable cost him one hundred and eighty thousand dollars last year.

John W. Caldwell, the new Minister to Bolivia, left for his post on Monday.

Horace Greeley has just bought a $5000 garden farm in Hamden, Conn.

Bonnoire, a famous trapeze gymnast, lately fell, while performing in Madrid, and was killed.

Dr. Elliotson, inventor of the stethescope, and friend of Thackery, has just died at London.

Dr. George H. Dadd, the well-known veterinary surgeon and author, died at Baltimore, Friday, from the effects of his charitable exertions.

A bold attempt was made to rob the Nashville Postoffice on Wednesday evening last by the negro fireman of the *Times* (Radical) office.

The President is very sanguine in regard to the Presidential election, and believes that Seymour and Blair will overwhelm the Radical ticket.

It is settled beyond all peradventure, that the President will protect the people of Tennessee from Brownlow's militia by United States troops. He has assured a number of prominent gentleman from this State, that he has resolved upon that course.

T. F. Meacham, proprietor of the Chicago Operahouse Laundry, absconded yesterday, taking with him $1000 worth of his wife's property. He married her only a few months ago. The wife, on learning of the desertion of her lord, attempted to commit suicide.

Gen. Rosecrans, in conversation at the Astor House yesterday, said he did not advise the Southern leaders to issue an address, as has been reported. In regard to the Mexican mission, he says his policy will be one of kindness and conciliation, and that filibustering or annexation movements will not be tolerated.

The villains who lately entered the house of Henry Duchett, at Nashville, seriously wounding him, beating his wife, and carrying off considerable booty, have been arrested, and one of them, Sam. Holland, confesses to the recent murder of Flynn in that city. Mr. Duchett's skull has been trepanned, and his recovery is hoped for.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention, on Wednesday, nominated the following Presidential Electoral ticket: At large, Judge Carmichael, John Thompson Mason; First Congressional District, Albert Constable, Walter T. Allinger, H. C. Daltam, Charles G. Roberts and George Peters.

Warrants were issued on Wednesday for the arrest of Commissioner Rollins and his deputy, Harland, for whisky frauds. They dined at a hotel on that day, a very unusual and mysterious proceeding, and a stranger, very much like a detective, accompanied them. Solicitor Binckley is after others in high places who have been involved in similar transactions. There is great excitement here in regard to these new developments.

The pith of the public debt and Radical extravagance may be thus surmised: We owe $2,000,000,000. Year by year the Jacobin Government collects from the public pocket more than $500,000,000. Add to this the sums collected by the various State governments, and the grand total will exceed $800,000,000. This appalling sum is actually fifty per cent of all the earnings of labor and capital in the United States—and more than six per cent of all the capital in the whole country.

Graves, the witness who is expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of D'Arcy McGee, and who fled, recently, to the United States, has been captured. Charges were trumped up against him at Rome, New York, and he was taken to Ogdensburg, where he was made drunk and smuggled over to Canada, without going through the ceremony usually required by extradition treaties. Sir John A. McDonald is said to have directed that he be captured at any cost and in any manner.

A New York correspondent says: "The cattle disease is unquestionably curtailing the consumption of beef. At the Bull's Head there is a sensible diminution of the number of animals on sale, and the butchers' bills of most of the hotels exhibit a corresponding abbreviation. One house in Broadway, which usually averages $700 per week, now finds $250 sufficient. Another over in Brooklyn, which usually buys $180 worth, has dwindled down to $45; and the same state of things, it is probable, exists at other places. Mutton, veal, pork and fish alone are in favor at the restaurants."

The Kiota *Government Gazette* has reported the first debate in the Japanese Parliament. The inauguration of Parliamentary discussion in Japan is in itself an event of equal novelty and importance. But the most auspicious omen connected with this first debate is the fact that, while most of the members of Parliament took part in it, "all made very short speeches." We recommend the brevity of the Japanese speeches to our own Parliamentary debaters, and particular y to the new fledged colored members of the Southern Legislatures.

The war in Conway co., Ark., has been brought to a happy termination by a determination of the citizens (white and black) to have peace. The Governor (Radical) and his deputation of prominent Conservative citizens were well received. Clayton made a speech, wherein he counseled peace, and told the people they should have a fair registration, and that if they desired to change the government or laws they always had the right to do so through the ballot box. His remarks were well received. Hon. A. H. Garland also addressed the assemblage in his usual happy manner. The whole mass grew out of an altercation between two negroes about a dog fight.

In the N. Y. Democratic convention on Wednesday a committee on resolutions was appointed, and a permanent organization perfected by the selection of Robt. Earl as President and sixteen Vice Presidents and Secretaries. On taking the chair, Mr. Earl made a congratulatory speech upon the favorable prospects of Democracy. A committee was appointed to nominate a Presidential electoral ticket. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. The letter of Henry C. Murphy, declining the use of his name, was read. The Hon. John T. Hoffman was then nominated for Governor by acclamation. Upon proceeding to the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Samuel Harris, of Brooklyn, made some sharp remarks relative to the grasping propensities of the Tammy ring.

Washington dispatches inform us that a new idea has been broached by certain Southern anti-Radical politicians in favor of allowing every native and naturalized citizen of the United States in the reconstructed States the right to vote in the coming Presidential election. The idea is, briefly, that the constitutional amendment of the Constitution, known as article fourteen, only deprives of the right to hold office such persons as, anterior to the rebellion, took an oath to support the Constitution, and afterward engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy. By referring to the article it will be noticed that not a word is said about the right of such persons to vote, and hence Southern politicians contend that they have not been deprived of that right by the new amendment.

The European journals are engaged in a serious canvass of the political situation on the continent—for peace or war. It is said that Germany, prepared for war, really desires peace, and that to Austria and Russia the maintenance of peace is an absolute necessity. Marshal Neil, speaking for France, asserts that the empire can preserve its present condition of quiet or undertake war as necessary, and in support of the war idea refers to the splendid condition of the army and the immense resources of the nation, both in troops and money. Napoleon evidently "feels good" since the success of the latest loan, and probably, having some new design for ulterior territorial gain in view, wishes to stand forth again as master or arbiter of the situation. Marshal Neil's address may be accepted as an excellent prefatory opening of a new phase in the mighty uncertain policy of a very uncertain man.

APPEAL TO THE BUSINESS SENSE OF THE NORTH.

We desire to address ourselves to the business intelligence of the North—to the class that earnestly wish to see the prosperity of the country restored. This is the portion of the Northern communities, in whose hands are the destinies of the present hour and the future fate of the nation. It is not expected that either official incumbents, who have personal expectations to be realized in the success of the Radical party, or those not now in office, whose individual enterprizes are connected with the success of that organization, will, in this pending contest be influenced by motives of patriotism, or at all controlled by considerations embracing the general welfare of the Republic. All these we propose to pass by as joined, like Ephraim of old, to their idols. But with the toiling million, and the intelligent and cultivated operators in commerce and manufactures, we plead in the words of soberness and truth. To such we urge a calm consideration of the situation, and such action as would be instigated by the most ordinary prudence in business affairs.

It will be admitted as essential to the prosperity of the North, that Southern industry and commerce be restored. Such a consummation is scarcely less vital to those living North than to those living South of the Ohio and Susquehanna. It will likewise not be denied, that this cannot be done unless the cordial good-will of the Southern people be acquired by the State and Federal authority. In other words, they must be in perfect harmony with the governments placed over them. So long as they feel that they belong to the oppressed class, and that the political power exercised over them is either a usurpation or an oppression, there must ever exist that discontent and disorder utterly fatal to all internal prosperity. All sensible men must know that it is one thing to defeat an effort for a separate nationality, and quite another to reconcile the failing party to that defeat, and induce them to regard their disappointment in their aspirations as not *practically* an *irreparable misfortune*. The truth of these propositions, we take for granted, will not be disputed.

Then we proceed to the next step in a business view of the matter. It cannot be questioned that the sword cannot accomplish such pacification as this, which at last is the only pacification worth a grot. Witness Ireland. No people were ever in the world's history brought into accord with the Government by force. The office of the latter agency in public affairs is exhausted the moment *armed resistance ceases*. Reconciliation is only effected by such administration and such legislation as will not actually oppress or sullenly offend the prejudices and temper of the conquered. All wise conquerors have recognized and acted on this principle. This postulate will not certainly be rejected by the intelligence of trade. It is, in fact, the philosophy of the market place, the science "on change," and the politics of commerce.

Now, has this statesmanship been practiced towards the South since the close of the war? At the surrender of the Confederate armies, the people of the South agreed to accept the Union on the abolition of slavery: this condition entailing on them the entire destruction of their wealth, adding to the waste by war the extinction of almost their only resources for recuperation. This, at the time, was regarded as the utmost for which the North fought. This concession our people made with a determination that the sacrafice thus exacted from them, should not intervene between them and the Government, and that this, with all the wrongs and outrages of war, should pass, so far as they were concerned, into political oblivion. Was it reasonable or wise to demand more? We apprehend that the cool-headed voter, not in the service of a political ring, will at once answer in the negative. But it is time that such a forbearing policy was not pursued towards the Confederates. On the contrary, measures were at once propounded to them by the present Congress, repulsive to their pride—insulting and degrading. At least, they so thought; and in a business aspect of the matter, this is the same thing. Not only these measures were tendered, but with the threat that if not accepted, worse would follow. They were rejected. Worse terms were imposed at the point of the bayonet. But has reconciliation been the result? Has the prosperity of the South been restored? Has the North been benefited thereby? What is the result? The South, instead of being governed by intelligence and virtue, is now the prey of villainy and ignorance. The people are discontented. Conscious of unmerited injuries and insults inflicted, resentments are cherished, which under wiser politics would long since have disappeared. This must, to any sane mind, prove the folly of the courses pursued toward the South.

If this be so, then why will the business man of the North agree to retain in power the Radical or Republican party? It is immaterial whether it would have been better or not for the people of the South to have accorded with their policies. It is sufficient for the man of business to know that this party has failed of success in restoring peace and prosperity to the country. The causes of the failure it is unnecessary to investigate. *They ought to have accomplished the result.* They have, after four years of experiment, no satisfactory proceeds of their policy to show. This should condemn them "on 'Change."

TOM HAMILTON.

This man, who libels the State by his presence and burdens Memphis with the disgrace of being her Representative, recently made a speech in Nashville, which we reproduce on the third page of this issue. In this effort he has for the thousandth time added that of liar to his other sins, and stamps himself all that has ever been said of him by his bitterest political opponent. He lamely and tamely attempts to justify his thefts by insisting that he *was forced* to accept an office he could not have procured, unless some influence stronger than his own had been exerted in his behalf. Failing to make a case for himself, he had recourse to incendiary appeals to his negro audience, advising them to wreak the vengeance his cowardly nature prompted, as a revenge for the ostracism which now characterizes his former friends toward him. Since the courts cannot reach him, we hope the Masonic fraternity will try him for his crimes and expel him from the order. They owe it to themselves to do it.

REV. DR. FITCH, of Fort Wayne, was a teacher of Anson Burlingame, when the embassador was a boy in Detroit.

THE TRADE OF MEMPHIS FOR 1867-8.

By the kindness of Mr. TRASK, compiler of the Annual Statement of the trade of Memphis, for the commercial year commencing September 1, 1867, and ending September, 1868, we are able to present to our readers this morning a synopsis of the Statement, from which the friends of the APPEAL will be able to inform themselves with much exactness as to the losses and gains, in that time, in every branch of commercial pursuit followed by our citizens. The paragraph in our synopsis devoted to cotton (the basis of all our trade and gains) will be found particularly full, and the comments apt and suggestive.

In noticing this synopsis we cannot forego the pleasure it gives us to remind our readers that the tenacity and faithfulness to duty which has characterized Mr. T. A. NELSON, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has alone made it possible for us to publish this synopsis, or for the people to have any compilation of the progress of business in our city last year. We say alone. He has had so few supporters in his efforts, that as compared with the whole number of members of the Chamber, he has been alone. As a little leaven leavens the whole lump, may we not hope that the example he has thus set will hereafter be followed by all our merchants, and that he will yet, and very soon, see what he has struggled for, and all well-wishers of Memphis desire—a healthy, vigorous Chamber of Commerce.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

The Mayor of Nashville, as we learn from the Nashville papers, has been arrested and held for bribery and corruption. The case, so far as we can gather, is fully made, and we anticipate a verdict against him last evening, to which time the Magistrate's had adjourned from Wednesday evening, when the preliminary examination took place. If he is convicted, impeachment and disgrace from office will, or ought to follow.

TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL HUDSON.

Will Attorney-General HUDSON tell the people of this county what has become of the indictment by a Grand Jury of Mr. BARBOUR LEWIS, for the *petty* offence of trading in county warrants? The people who pay the taxes of the county, while not of the governing classes, very respectfully ask an answer to this question.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, September 4—An explosion of nitro glycerine occurred at the Hoosaic tunnel to-day, badly burning three men.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature authorizing the city government of New Orleans to borrow $1,000,000 for current expenses. The city officials were in the market this morning trying to negotiate the loan.

The House yesterday instructed its Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for appointing auctioneers in this city, who are to be confirmed by the Senate, also to prescribe an oath to be taken by them.

The Democratic Executive Committee, calls for a State Convention, to be held on the 30th, to nominate candidates for Congress and Electors and Alternates in place of those who may be found ineligible under the Amendment.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—An Omaha dispatch says it is reported that a large force of Cheyenne Indians are moving north, intending to strike the Pacific Railroad between the North Platte and Juiesburg. Gen. Augur's troops will endeavor to intercept them.

The Government Commissioners here have accepted another section of the Union Pacific railroad, which carries it nearly ninety-five miles west of Benton.

A Denver dispatch says three men were killed and one wounded by the Indians, near Colorado City yesterday, and a large amount of stock run off.

A fight on Wednesday, between the organized settlers and Indians, on the Kiowa, resulted in killing two and wounding several Indians.

Reports from all parts of the Territory show that the depredations continue.

Gen. Sherman passed through Cheyenne yesterday, en route to St. Louis.

Three men, named Robert Scott, Dan Hunter and Charles Oakley, broke into a store in Pittsfield, Ill., a few nights since, and murdering the watchman, blew open the safe and carried off the contents. They then went to Louisiana, Mo., where they were overtaken by a vigilance committee and hung.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, September 4—The white boy who mysteriously disappeared, was found yesterday, supposed to have been murdered by negroes, near the city. His gun and clothing were gone, and it is thought he was killed for them. An inquest was held, and a verdict of killed by parties unknown was rendered. There is great excitement. Parties had been out three days hunting for the body; they met an armed band of negroes, who halted them with military precision. Parties are now out in the country in search of the murderers. Robberies and assaults on the whites by negroes on the roads leading to the city are of hourly occurrence. The negroes in and around the city are thoroughly organized, drilled and well armed.

The Republican Convention of blacks here yesterday, nominated J. H. Clift for Congress.

At Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, yesterday in the afternoon, a banquet was given by the Government at the Province building, in honor of the African Commission, which numbers twenty-five persons. The Revenue Cutter, with the Commission party on board, left Charlottetown at 10:30 last night for Halifax.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 4.—Yesterday was the third day of the New England fair. It was highly successful. The racing was witnessed by about three thousand people.

The first race, for four year olds, mile heats, best two in three, in harness, $200 to the first horse and $150 to the second, was won by Hymen in two straight heats. Time—3:05½ and 2:42

The second race, for horses that have never trotted in public faster than 2:32, mile heats, best three in five in harness, $350 to the first and $150 to the second, was won by Old Put, entered by Dan Mace, in 2:36½, 2:37½, 2:39.

The floral display is elegant. In the evening the second discussion on Agricultural subjects took place. A reception was given to the prominent gentlemen at the Fair to-day.

Gov. English will deliver an address before the New England Society, and the premiums will be announced. A race takes place to-day and will conclude the Fair.

HARTFORD, September 4.—The funeral of ex-Gov. Thos. H. Seymour, who died last night, will take place at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. All the public societies, military and Masonic organizations are preparing to attend the funeral.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Attorney General Wilkins made a violent speech against the confederation with Canada, in the Nova Scotia Assembly, yesterday, in which he declared that if redress is not given before the next session that the people will appoint a collector of their own and have the dues paid into the local treasury, and if necessary, they will appeal to another nation. Such an uproar ensued at the conclusion of the speech that the Speaker declared the Assembly adjourned.

A heavy easterly rain storm has prevailed here since yesterday.

The following is the Rosecrans and Lee correspondence:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 26, 1868.

Robert E. Lee:

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States, and especially to ascertain the sentiments of those brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the United States, whose truest and most beloved leader you have been. I see that interpreting States' Rights' to conflict with National unity, has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation. So great a country as ours even is now, and certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse. It is plain to us at the West and North, that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization, swells our National expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in christendom. We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South.

We also see other mischief which may arise: such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demigogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villianies on us.

We know that the interest of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate of good and evil. I believe every one I know, who reflects, believes that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, get the freedmen peaceably, prosperously and contentedly to work, invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our stability, bring our Government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, September 4.—Reverdy Johnson made a speech at the annual feast of the cutlers, at Sheffield yesterday, saying that he visited England on a mission of peace, and claimed that the Americans entertained the kindliest feelings toward England. They were really one people, had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions, and in their joint hands liberty would live forever.

Mr. Johnson reviewed briefly the triumphant termination of the recent civil war. He contended that the war had this compensation, that it had ended slavery, and now none but freedmen trod the soil of America, and history would say that all was spent in erasing this blot transmitted from a common ancestry, tarnishing our fame and belying the Declaration of Independence. He then alluded to the marshaling of the forces for the coming Presidential election in America, saying that however the canvass ended, he could favorably vouch for the next President as a warm friend of England. Mr. Johnson then alluded to the Sheffield cutlery, which he said was known throughout the whole civilized world, and spoke favorably and encouragingly of the annual gathering of the cutlery company. He was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and his assurances of peaceful and friendly relations between England and America were vociferously applauded.

The Bermuda, the largest floating structure, save the Great Eastern, was successfully launched to-day.

Dispatches have been received announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred on yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in great numbers, and, for a time were very boisterous. The troops were called out to quell the disturbance and a charge was made on a body of about three hundred rioters who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

A man named Dwyer was arrested by the police at Tipperary last night on a charge of firing on Mr. Scully's party a few days ago.

PARIS, September 4—It is announced to-day that Dusfore, an ex-Minister under Louis Philip, will be the opposition candidate for the Corps Legislatiff, from the Department of War.

WASHINGTON.

LOUISVILLE, September 4—The *Courier's* Washington special says: Among Rollins' nominations for Supervisors, which McCulloch rejects, is Patterson, of Memphis, Tenn. He was a violent impeacher.

McCulloch says he will give his support and whatever official patronage he can control, for Seymour and Blair.

Much surprise is expressed at Senator Fowler's determination to support Grant. It was believed he indorsed Seymour.

WASHINGTON, September 4—Commissioner Rollins, in reply to the tobacco manufacturers, states that the tobacco tax will be assessed and collected as heretofore, until the stamps required under the new law are finished.

The Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the will of Congress, has succeeded in reducing the personal of the navy to 8500 men, the force it contained before the war.

It has been ascertained that the total tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of the United States is 3,103 287 tons. The number of steamers is 2942, and of sailing vessels, 15,042, which has been officially furnished with registered numbers.

Mr. Rollins has sent Secretary McCullough the nominations for Supervisors under the Revenue law, for those districts for which names have not been already presented. No action, as yet, has been taken on them. Another interview on the subject will be had between the Secretary and the Commissioner.

The Radical Profession of Faith.

The New York *World* furnishes the following condensed summary of the Radical faith, as presented by *Decannus* Tilton, of the New York *Independent*:

"I believe in moral ideas, in a revenue collectorship for the publisher of them, and the largest circulation, etc., etc., for the editor of them. I believe that the whole duty of man is to vote the Radical ticket, and, according to his strength, to talk, write, and act can't in behalf of the same. And whoever does this, though he be a drunkard, a gambler, a paramour of negro women, a father of half-Indian children, or a spoiler of the spoons of the Egyptians, the same is loll, and worthy the fellowship of the saints; but whosoever opposes this, though he give his body to be burned, is copperhead and a sinner. And let all loll people say Amen."

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 800 bales; upiands 29½@30c. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Cuba sugar 10¾@10¾c. Molasses, Flour and Whisky nominal. Wheat quiet and 1@2c lower. Corn dull and lower $1 05@1 23.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings 18½@19c; Amoskeag ticks 30@36c; delaines 26c; corset jeans 17½c; prints unchanged.

Money—The market is easy; call loans 5@6c; sterling firm 9 9½c; gold 140@140½; old Tennessee 66@68½; new Tennessee 64@67.

Evening, 12:20 p.m.—Gold 140½; 5-20s, coupons 81, 110½; '62, 113½; '64, 109½; '65, 113½; 5-20s, new issue, 108½; '67, 108½; 10-40s, coupons, 105. Government bonds dull. Tennessee bonds, old issue, 66¾; new, 65¾.

Cotton dull and lower; uplands 30c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 100 bales; receipts 678; receipts since September 1, 1485 bales; stock 5162 bales. Sterling 55@57c. New York sight ¼c premium. Cuba Sugar, Nos. 12 and 13, 12¾@13¾c; Nos. 18 to 20, 14¾@15½c; Louisiana, prime to fair 13¾@15¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Flour steady, superfine $7 25; choice $11@11 50. Corn firm $1 07@1 10. Oats nominal. Hay firm $22@26. Pork firmer, holders asking $33 75@34. Bacon steady, shoulders 14c; clear sides 18c. Lard 18@19c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—Tobacco quiet sales 65 hhds; logs common leaf $7@11 75; Harcounty medium wrappers $13 50. Wheat $2@2 05. Flour, superfine $7 25@7. Corn 86@90c. Oats 47@50c. Rye $1 21@1 30. Sugar, hard refined 18½c. Pork $33. Lard 18½@18¾c. Bacon, shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Whisky, raw and free $1 22@1 20.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Tobacco active and firm. Flour, superfine $6@6 75. Wheat 1@10c lower. Corn 90@94c. Oats 52@57½c. Pork $33 @ 33 25. Bulk clear ribbed sides 15½c. Bacon, shoulders 13½c; sides 16½@17½c. Lard 18½@ 20c. Whisky $1 25 free.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—Flour, family $8 50@9 75. Wheat 94. Corn 90@91. Whisky 86c in bond. Pork $33. Bulk shoulders 12½c; sides 14½c. Bacon, shoulders 13½; clear sides 17½c; hams 20@21c. Lard 18½c. Butter firm 30@37c. Eggs 18c. Cheese 15½@16½c. Flaxseed $2 45@2 46. Clover Seed held at $15. Timothy $2 75.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 4.—Consols closed at 94¾; U. S. 5-20's 72¾.

FRANKFORT, September 4.—U. S. 5-20s closed at 76@76¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—Cotton closed easier on an unfavorable report; sales 10,000 bales. Cotton at sea bound to this port, 672,000 bales, of which 300 is American. The market for yarns and fabrics in Manchester is less favorable and causes a dullness in the market.

September 4—Evening—11:15 a.m.—Cotton easier but not lower; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; uplands 13½d; Orleans 13¾d.

SEYMOUR.

Radical Slanders of Him Refuted.

From the New York Citizen.]

As the late chief editor of this paper was one of the prime movers in the attempt to secure the Presidential nomination to Chief Justice Chase from the last Democratic Convention; or failing that—and the present editorial staff were always dubious of its success—to substitute Gen. Hancock, we may be considered as knowing something about the matter. We do not care to speak of any of Mr. Wm. Brown's so-called revelations, except so far as they cast an aspersion upon the good faith of Governor Seymour. We know that Governor Seymour was in earnest in refusing the use of his name and in declining a nomination that he could have had at any time by merely expressing a wish for it. The convention was his from the start, and he had no reason to intrigue for whatever he chose. So earnest was he that on the last evening before the final vote, when doubts had entered into the minds of some of the members, he made a speech of an hour in length at a caucus of the New York delegation, urging in the strongest terms the nomination of Chief Justice Chase as not only politic but an absolute necessity. All his plans were laid in behalf of the Chief Justice, and his own selection after such repeated refusals took him entirely by surprise. It was carried by hurrah; the convention, bystanders, and the galleries rose *en masse*, and it would have required some one made of stuff different from sublunary mortals to realst the enthusiasm and the demands of five thousand men.

A Roman Kitchen.

Fancy the kitchen of a Roman Patrician! Its walls are covered with pictures in fresco, its floor is of marble, its utensils are of finest bronze, lined with silver and with gold, and are all designed to represent something in air, earth or sea. It might be a pleasant pastime to broil on a gridiron whose silver bars represented the ribs of a skeleton of a fish, or to fry in a silver tortoise or in a huge, terrible spider. To boil water in an elephant's head, and to pour it through the trunk for a spout, might be rather entertaining. There were fancy and poetry in the kitchens of those days. The Romans added to their model kitchens an aviary and a fish pond; and it is but an old story to tell how fish sporting in the water were often shown to guests, and then cooked and served, that there might be assurance of their freshness.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

An Important Meeting.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Young Men's Independent Democratic Club and Committee of Arrangements for the proposed Demonstration on the 12th inst., will meet this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, at Stillman Hall. As business of great importance will be presented, it is earnestly requested that every member of the two Committees will attend promptly.

A. L. SWINGLEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.
M. F. GALLAGHER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
sep5 1t

NOTICE, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

ALL members of this order who are eligible to seats in the Grand Division of this State, are hereby notified to meet at their hall saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

T. H. COCKE,
Department Deputy.
sep4 2t

F. J. ATTWOOD. W. Y. ANDERSON.

Notice of Removal.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Cotton Factors, General Produce and Commission Merchants, have removed their business to No. 350 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep5 1m

JOHN F. THOMAS.
(OF THOMAS & ARNOLD,) WITH
Cunningham, Wicks & Malone,
Commission Merchants,
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,
No. 15 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Will furnish our customers with Bagging, Rope and Ties.

N. B.—I am specially interested in all Consignments made C., W. & M., by my friends.
sep6 J. F. T.

CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
392 Main Street,
(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

S. M. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS

NELSON & TITUS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 4, 1868.

On retiring from active business, I respectfully call attention to the above card, which contains the names of my own and my old partner's son, and solicit for them the patronage of my old customers and friends. I can always be found at their office, where I will be pleased to meet my old friends.
se5 3m F. TITUS.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

THE ONLY WAY
—FOR—
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
To Buy Cheap Goods,
—IS TO—
Pay the Money,
OR give such undoubted SHORT TIME paper as will assuredly be promptly met at maturity. Other systems are played out! Those who realize this fact can buy what Dry Goods they may want, of

WM. H. MOORE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants
se5 1m No 299 Main Street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER
Packet Compa'y.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an organization has been effected under a charter granted by the Legislature of Tennessee, November 17, 1854, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company."

JOHN D. ADAMS,
J. M. TEBBETTS,
JAMES LAWSON, } Directors.
R. L. HAINES,
HARRISON BLASDEL,

The Line of Boats known as the "Memphis and Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packet Company," is merged in the chartered company.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. M. TEBBETTS, Secretary.

☞ The regular Boats of this Line will begin to run through from Arkansas River to Memphis on THURSDAY, the 24th September. Until that time the Steamer NATOMA will run between Memphis and Napoleon, carrying the U. S. Mails of this Line, and connecting at Napoleon with the Steamer OZARK for Pine Bluff, where a connection is made with the Steamer AMERICAN for Little Rock, as heretofore, making two trips a week, leaving Memphis MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 6 p.m.

This Company also runs the Steamers FORT SMITH and VAN BUREN, from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

Freights by this Line are not detained at any point, but pass through to destination without storing.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
sep5 No. 11 Jefferson street.

ADVERTISE IN THE
WHITE COUNTY RECORD,
Searcy, Ark.

IT HAS A GOOD CIRCULATION IN ALL the mountain counties, and is the

Only Newspaper in the Little River Valley.

The RECORD is read by all the Merchants in White, Van Buren, Conway, Izzard and Searcy counties; also, by many in Woodruff, Prairie, Jackson and Independence.

Address JACOB FROLICH, Jr.,
sep5 Searcy, Ark.

Second Ward Democratic Club.

MEMBERS are notified of a called meeting for Saturday night, at 8½ o'clock p.m. To prepare for the demonstration on the 14th, is the object of the call. A full attendance is requested.

J. H. LAWRENCE,
sept 21 Secretary pro tem.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.

E. A. LEVY,
Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868. JAS. B. SHARPE.

CARD.

E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller.
JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.
LEVY & SHARPE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
General Steamboat Agents,
No. 250 Front Street,
sep4 1f MEMPHIS, TENN.

Special Meeting at Spring Dale.

THE members of this Club are notified that a meeting will be a special meeting of the Club at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY evening, the 5th inst., to consider the finances of the Club and make arrangements for participation in the great Democratic Rally on the 9th inst.

By order of the President.
sep3 3t N. P. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

Tenth Ward Club, No. 2,

HELD their regular weekly meeting Saturday night at their headquarters. After the usual routine of business, several new members, (all voters,) were added. The Club then adjourned till next Saturday night, when a full attendance is requested, as some good speakers are expected to address the meeting.

H. A. GARVEY, Rec. Sec'y.
sep1 5t

W. J. JOHNSON,
—GENERAL—
Freight and Steamboat Agent,
sel 1f No. 7½ Madison Street.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER
One Night Only—Saturday, Sept. 5.

THE ORIGINAL SKIFF & GAYLORD MINstrels—Hot Joe! A grand triple Clog Dance by Stiles, Phelps and Armstrong. The evening's entertainment will conclude with Prof. Scanlon's world wonder of the age, Panthopoconica, or Dissolving Views, pronounced by the Press and public to be the greatest sensation of the age.

Doors open at 7½; Skirmishing at 8¼.
ADMISSION—Parquet, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Balcony, 25c. JOE GAYLORD,
sep3 1t General Agent.

VARIETIES THEATER,
Corner Main and Washington Sts.

C. H. H. BROOM.....Manager
J. S. BERRY.....Stage Manager

THE interior of the Varieties having been beautifully decorated, the stage furnished with a splendid new set of Scenes, also a new and beautiful Drop Curtain, by Sam. W. Gullck, the talented scenic artist of the New Memphis Theater, will reopen on MONDAY EVENING, August 31, for the regular Fall and Winter season, with a new and powerful company, who will appear every night in Songs, Duetts, Dances, Negroisms, Burlesques, Farces, Dramas, etc.

Admission, 50c. Private boxes, $5. au27

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE
MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, : : : $200,000

Office—No. 19 Madison St.,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE

DIRECTORS:

E. McDAVITT,	M. E. COCHRAN,	
F. W. SMITH,	W. R. WALDRAN,	
J. T. FARGASON,	NAPOLEON HILL,	
W. A. GOODWYN,	JOHN T. STRATTON,	
	J. F. FRANK.	

OFFICERS:

E. McDAVITT, - - - - - President.
F. W. SMITH, - - - - Vice President.
R. A. PARKER, - - - - Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Allison Bros.,	G. W. Gilmore,	Thos. Moffet,
W. H. Andrews,	Chas. Gilmore,	Jesse Moore,
M. A. Allen,	C. W. Goyer,	A. J. Murray,
Benj. Babb,	W. A. Goodwyn,	Jos. M. Myers,
M. L. Bacon,	R. D. Goodlett,	C. P. Norris,
C. C. Bill,	W. H. Goodlett & Co.,	J. Overton, Jr.,
W. H. Bridges,	D. D. Gober,	M. Owen,
D. W. Bowman,	H. A. Partee & Co.,	
W. S. Bruce & Bro.,	John Gunn,	D. P. Madden & Co.,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily,	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m

(This train does not leave Saturdays.)

Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays)		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 275 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	6:40 a.m.	3:40 p.m
Night Express	3:40 p.m.	9:15 a.m

(City Time.)
Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our patrons who wish to avail themselves of our enormous Sunday edition, are requested to hand in their favors at as early an hour as possible this morning, as the extraordinary number of our edition will compel us to go to press at a very early hour. Merchants are reminded that the SUNDAY APPEAL affords a rare opportunity of advertising their goods, there being but few advertisements taken, and the circulation being nearly double that of any paper published in the city. On this occasion, especially, it will be FOUR TIMES the ordinary circulation.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Subscribers to the APPEAL, living on Court, Madison, Jefferson, Adams and Washington streets, are requested to notify this office in case they fail to receive their paper regularly. The carrier who takes that route is ill, and a new hand is on—hence any failures in delivery of the paper.

PERSONAL.

C. S. Stearns, Esq., of Messrs. Church & Co., returned to the city yesterday, from an extended trip North and East. He looks exceedingly well and quite fresh for the work of the fall business.

J. T. Handlan, Esq., returned yesterday from a tour North and East. He brings the fashions with him.

THE WEATHER was clear and beautiful yesterday, and most delightfully cool—quite like fall a portion of the day.

"FIFTH AVENUE DRESS HAT," at Francisco & Wiggins, 307 Main street, Brinkley House. se5 3t

THANKS to Felix Cross, of the Southern Express, for late Southern and Eastern papers.

THE markets are now well supplied with meats and fish. Vegetables are still plentiful, though some, such as green corn and tomatoes, are growing scarce.

THE Latest Fall Styles of Hats, at Francisco & Wiggins, Hatters, 307 Main street, Brinkley House. se5 3t

WIFE BEATING.—Bob Vaughn, for this offense, was bound over yesterday by Squire Black, to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court, in the sum of $500.

"The Lucas Hat," something elegant, at Francisco & Wiggins, 307 Main street, Brinkley House. se5 3t

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis at Geo. Patteson & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street, and of Mr. E. St. Plummer. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 3tawtf

REMOVAL.—We would call the attention of their many friends, to the fact that Messrs. Attwood & Anderson, cotton factors and commission merchants, have removed to 350 Main street. Mr. Attwood has been in business in this city for twenty years.

GET THE BEST.—The Wheeler & Wilson machine has secured, and justly maintains the pre-eminence for sewing every kind of material. It works equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods; seaming, quilting, gathering, hemming, etc., with a strength and beauty superior to any handwork. Call and see them, 256 Second street, Memphis.

"THE Edinburg Hat," at Francisco & Wiggins, Brinkley House, 307 Main street. se5 3t

SONALITY BAND.—The recipient of the leather medal is happy to announce that the donors now know how to play several tunes. The first teacher that they had died—that is the reason they have been so long about getting around on that serenade.

NOTICE.—W. H. Passmore & Co. have turned over to us their certificates in the Paschall house drawing. This, the grandest scheme of the age, will positively take place on the 8th of October, and it offers unexampled inducemants to the public. Certificates can be had at our bookstore, 327½ Main street.
sep.5dw2w GEO. PATTISON, & CO.

FRUIT.—We will buy all the fresh peaches, quinces, dried peaches and dried apples in the surrounding country, and pay the growers a fair price for the same.
MEMPHIS PRESERVING COMPANY.
1w Under the Gayoso House.

THE RAFFLE TO-NIGHT.—All the chances have been taken for the elegant service of silver, made to order in the city of Boston. The raffle will take place at the popular saloon of Mr. Harry Weatherbee, 31 Jefferson street, at 8 o'clock in this evening. All who have chances are requested to be on hand sharp.

TO MY FRIENDS.—I would respectfully invite my friends to call and see me this evening, as I intend closing the "Atlantic" with a lunch.
T. W. O'TONNELL, 362 Shelby street.

DR. CLOPTON will remain in the city until Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the Commercial Hotel. He may be consulted in Brownsville, Tenn., on the 10th, 11th and 12th inst. Refers to many of the first physicians in the city, and throughout the entire South. He treats with perfect success, *piles, fissures, strictures, polypus*, diseases of the *bladder*, etc. Special attention given to diseases of females. Dr. Clopton never lost a patient, nor had an accident to happen.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—"Fall style hats" now ready, at Francisco & Wiggins, Hatters and Furriers, Brinkley House, 307 Main street. se5 3t

INHUMAN.—Caldwell, the negro deputy constable, yesterday having a distress warrant to serve on a poor negro woman, seized everything on earth that she had, furniture, clothing and cooking utensils, and then turned her and her poor little children into the street. A few days ago he went to her and told her that he had a warrant against her, but if she would give him some money, he would not serve it. She gave him all she had, and the heartless vagabond then turned her out of house and home, leaving her nothing. He was arrested yesterday for his behavior and carried before Squire Black, who will examine into the case to day.

1867-8.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MEMPHIS LAST YEAR.

Synopsis of Statement of Chamber of Commerce.

Figures and Facts for Readers of the Appeal.

We have been permitted to look over the proofsheets of the forthcoming report of the "Annual Statement of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce," which is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution at the next meeting of the Chamber. In it we find a number of interesting statistics, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

COTTON.

We notice that the total receipts of cotton have been 253,207 bales, and the total exports were 254,240, with a stock on hand of 47 bales against 1080 on the first of September last. The shipments to New Orleans were 64,000 bales, the remainder being shipped Northward, as follows: 9063 bales via M. & C. R. R; 44,191 via M. & O. R. R.; and the remainder by steamer. Of the receipts, 72 648 bales came by the M. & C. R. R; 30,268 by the M. & T. R. R; 34,609 by the M. & O. R. R.; 79,222 by river and 36,460 by wagons. The range of prices, with their fluctuations, are noted, and are interesting to those engaged in the cotton trade.

The superiority of Memphis as a cotton market is shown by the fact that much of our cotton is sought and purchased by the Northern spinners, who find lists purchased here more desirable than are generally found in other markets, while our central position, by river and rail, renders our market easy of access for both the purchaser and planter. In the fluctuations of price during the past season our sales are reported as higher than either New York or New Orleans, on several occasions. Our receipts show a marked increase, and were nearly half as much as the total received at New Orleans; almost equal to Mobile, and far ahead of any other inland city in the country.

The aggregate receipts for the United States for the year ending September 1, foot up 2,192,069 bales against 1,902,431 last year, showing an excess the past season of 289,638. About 700,000 bales were consumed in this country, the remainder being sent abroad. The present visible supply, counting stock on hand in Liverpool, London, United States, and what is afloat, is 1,369,377 bales against 1,522,440 last year. Of this amount 240,000 bales is American. Up to the 11th of July there had been shipped from Bombay, 929,495 bales against 1,019,248 last year. The shipments from Egypt have been 269,426 bales.

WHEAT.

Among the items of imports the receipts of wheat show the number of sacks to have been 5653, against 2479 last year. In 1861-2 we received 56,022 sacks. Of the receipts the past year the major portion was grown in this vicinity, and sent here for sale. A considerable quantity has been consumed by our own mills, which are manufacturing flour equal to any that can be imported, and is largely sought for by our merchants as well as consumers.

CORN.

Receipts of corn for the year show an immense falling off, and only amounts to 130,297 sacks, against 654,053 the previous year, and 379,052 in 1861. The highest price of the commercial year was in October last, when the figure was $1 30 per bushel. In February prices were seventy-five cents per bushel, and the lowest during the season. For some time past the consumption has been chiefly local, and less than 2000 sacks per month.

CORNMEAL.

Of corn meal the receipts were during the year 35,990 barrels, against 26,546 last year, and 1063 in 1861-2. This is exclusive of the amount ground here which would largely increase the figures. The increase is accounted for by the fact that our planters preferred using their home corn for stock-feed, and purchasing meal to feed themselves. Prices have ranged during the year, between $4 50 and $6 50 per barrel. The corn crop of this year is thought to be larger than any on record, and there will be no occasion for future imports except for local demand,

OATS.

Receipts of oats during the year, footed up 61,232 sacks against 99,434 in 1867. The prices have ranged between 55 and 90c per bushel.

FLOUR.

Of flour, 141,571 bbls. were received during the year, against 147,090 the year before, and 150,000 in 1861. This is exclusive of home manufactures, which have been considerable. Prices have been fluctuating, the lowest rate, in February last, being several dollars lower than at the opening of the year.

PORK.

Of pork and all classes of meats, the imports are largely in excess of any on record. The number of barrels of pork were 119,084, against 24,329 in 1867. There were also received 10,009 casks, 5260 tierces and 5486 bulk pieces of bacon. This large increase is accounted for by the ravages of the hog cholera and the depredations of freedmen, who at the close of 1867, were idle for several weeks and roamed through the country destroying hogs at will. The lowest prices were in January last, when clear sides were worth 13c. per pound. The receipts of lard show a small difference compared with the previous year.

SUGAR.

Importations of sugar were little more than a third of the receipts of 1861. The market shows slight fluctuations and is now two or three cents under the prices of the same time last season. Receipts were 2812 hogsheads, 7369 barrels, and 823 boxes.

COFFEE.

The importation of coffee figures up 14,626 sacks and is less than one-half the imports of 1861.

COAL.

In the article of coal we notice that about 2,000,000 bushels are consumed here, 1,300,000 of which is used on the river and the remainder in the city. The highest prices were $1 40 per barrel during the suspension of navigation last winter. The lowest figure was at the end of August, being 90c.

CATTLE.

The cattle market has shown wide fluctuations, and has been affected by the receipts of droves from Texas. Prices last winter were as high as 12½ cents gross, and recently have been as low as two cents. Texas cattle are now a drug at $18 and $20 per head. About 100 head of beeves per week are consumed within the city.

DRY GOODS.

In relation to the dry goods, boot and shoe, hat and cap, furniture and other trades, the report shows that an unprofitable business has been done. The stocks have recently been replenished in expectation of an active fall trade, and merchants are now ready to do all the business that may offer at prices competing with neighboring cities.

BANKING CAPITAL.

The total capital of our banking institutions, as taken from the U. S. Assessor's books, is only $1,024,300, and combined, is less than the capital employed by a single bank before the war. At that time one bank controlled a combined capital of more than $15,000,000.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

The products of our home manufactures is shown to have been less than half a million of dollars during the past year. In 1861 they were more than three millions.

STATE DEBT.

In relation to the public debt of the State, as shown by the reports of Controller Blackburn, they foot up a total of nearly $39,000,000, and the entire revenue of the year will be but little more than $2,000,000—more than $1,000,000 less than the sum necessary to pay pay the interest on the public debt and the necessary expenses of the State Government. The debt has increased more than twenty millions since the close of the war. In 1861 the per centage of taxation was seven cents on the hundred dollars, while at this time it is sixty cents.

RAILROADS.

In relation to our railroads and steamboat lines it is shown that but two of the latter did a profitable business last season. The condition of each railroad is mentioned, also the contemplated lines, together with a complete statement of the different lines of steamers that is expected to run to and from Memphis during the coming season.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A synopsis of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce is given, as also a graphic history of that body from the time of its first organization, with an account of the influence it exercises in the interest of our commercial affairs. The statement has been prepared with much care, by W. L. Leask, Esq., of our city, and is as complete as could have been compiled under the circumstances. It contains information of much value to every merchant, and will be a good record for future reference.

RESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN PASSMORE.

We announced to our readers yesterday morning the resignation of Alderman Passmore and his withdrawal from the Board of "City Fathers." We took occasion to express, in making the announcement, the high regard that we entertained for Mr. Passmore, and expressed a hope that he might be induced to reconsider his action.

The cause which induced such a course on the part of Alderman Passmore, was the charge brought against him in the Council on Wednesday evening, by Alderman McDavitt, of corruption in the Nicholson pavement business. The following correspondence, which exhonerates Mr. Passmore from any such charge, is submitted to the public at Mr. Passmore's request.

[Telegraph.]
MEMPHIS, TENN., May 30, 1868.

Joseph Mitchell, Boiler Maker, Main street, Louisville:

Answer by first mail whether I ever received any money or bonds for the interest I took in your paving contract; or whether, in settlement with your partners, any assessment was made for that purpose. W. H. PASSMORE.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of dispatch sent by myself for W. H. Passmore, to Joseph Mitchell, Esq., this day, May 30, 1868.

J. M. KELLER.

LOUISVILLE, May 30, 1868.

W. H. Passmore, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.:

Dear Sir—In answer to your telegram of this date, I say most positively that you never received from me either bonds or money, for any interest you took in the paving contract of Forrest, Mitchell & Co., and that no assessment was made in my final settlement with my partners, provided for any such purpose. I will make the above statement of facts in any form tha tmay be required of me.

Yours truly,
JOS. MITCHELL.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—On yesterday, in the case of the State vs. Donnolly and Cross, who were recently found guilty of house breaking, the counsel of defendants filed a bill of exceptions, thereby taking the case up to the Supreme Court.

The prisoners found guilty during the present term of court, will have to do the State service for one hundred and sixty-one years and six months, that being the aggregate number of years of imprisonment imposed by the juries serving the present term.

To-day the final call of the docket will take place, and forfeitures taken, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Motions were heard on yesterday, and court adjourned over to Monday next. The cases set for trial on Monday are as follows:

311 Fitzpatrick vs Bauman et al.
342 Same vs same.
491 Smith et al. vs Stratman.
562 Williams et al. vs Guest.
539 Montgomery vs Kuppersehmidt.
642 Bias vs Widberger & Co.
760 Ilee vs Hooe.
777 Rocco vs Vaccaro et al.
799 Corbitt, use, etc., vs Hale.
819 Keefe vs Fiibert et al.
820 Pennell vs Filbert et al.
821 Levy vs same.
837 McKinney, Bryson & Co. vs Miller.
849 Manby et al. vs Waggener & Co.
850 Lawrence vs Lutes.
856 Dixon vs Filbert et al.
857 M. Savings Ins. vs same.
858 Barker vs Rosenbush.
859 Wilkes & Co. vs Filbert et al.
865 Weiler vs Gallaway et al.
887 Ackerman vs Wiegand et al.
893 Hill vs McGrath, executor.
871 Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis vs Roberts.
879 Same vs Hart.
880 Same vs Willis.
883 Harris vs Miller et al.
884 Sens vs Fraime.
890 Briggs et al vs Bankhead.
892 Same vs Groves.
894 Houstan et al vs O'Donnell.
900 Fox vs shaw.
901 Murphy & Cash vs Cordes et al.
902 Herman et al vs Fogel et al.
905 Sherman, Taylor & Co. vs Gaynor.
906 Shaw & Co. vs Winters.
913 Burdett vs Taylor, McHain et al.
917 Beardsley & Bro. vs Ray & Bro.
920 Allen vs Taylor.
923 Humes, adm'r, vs Commercial Bank et al.
924 Schuleim Subzbacher vs Lyons, Flee & Co.

FOURTH WARD COLORED DEMOCRACY. The Fourth Ward Colored Democratic Club had a large and enthusiastic meeting last night at Stillman Hall, about four hundred persons being present. After the minutes of the preceeding meeting were read, Marengo Johnson, the colored orator, came forward and addressed the meeting, and detailed to them the success that had crowned his efforts in his late electioneering tour.

Col. Gallaway read a document, showing the number of clubs that had been formed throughout the rural districts, and the number of colored voters that had joined them, amounting in all to a very large number, and showing a very gratifying condition of affairs.

Gen. Forrest was loudly called for and in response excused himself, promising to address them at some other time.

Col. Douglas was then called for, and when we left was addressing the meeting, who was paying him marked attention.

WONT WORK.—Sitting in a barber-shop yesterday, we overheard a conversation between a gentleman being shaved and a ragmuffin negro who was hanging around the door, and who had formerly belonged to him: "Bill," said the gentleman, "you are just the boy I wanted to see. I want to hire you." "Wha' for?" asked Bill. "To pick cotton; I will pay you good wages," replied the gentleman. "Ki! I can't pick cotton—dunno nuffin 'bout it!" "Well, I have a large lot of potatoes to dig; will you go and dig potatoes?" "Dun no," was all the answer the gentleman could obtain. "Why, what have you got to keep you in town?" as last asked he. "Um, erer—I got to stay *yah an' vote*" The gentleman saw the necessity and ceased questioning.

THE VARIETIES.—We attended last night, for the first time this season, this popular place of resort. We found wonderful changes in every department from last season, and we can assure our readers the changes were all for the better. The scenery is quite new, and gold leaf and fresh paint have certainly metamorphosed the appearance of the stage. The ladies are mostly new faces, but the old favorites are still there—Gray, De Vere, Whitney, and last, but not least, Mrs. Broome, the manageress. Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening cannot do better than go thither, and pay the Varieties a call.

LADIES and gentlemen who desire to attend the Grand Ball, of the Rollet Association of the 154th Tennessee Regiment, will have choice of conveyance as follows: A train will leave the M. and O. R. R. Depot at 7 o'clock and return at a seasonable hour. Omnibuses will leave Court Square (west gate) at 5½ o'clock p.m., and connect with train at Wells' Station. sepl 3t

TEN THOUSAND Jocunda Strawberry plants for sale! Inquire of J. S. Galloway, Madame Vincent's sep4 1w

HAMILTON.

HE MAKES HIS CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS

What He Did With the Sugar

INCENDIARY APPEAL TO NEGROES

He Tries to Intimidate the Tennessee Senate.

From the Nashville Banner of Thursday.]

The announcement heretofore made that Thomas A. Hamilton, Radical candidate for Congressman at large, would undertake to ventilate his own record, for the information of such loil folks as might happen to regard his over-wrought patriotism with suspicion, attracted a large crowd, principally negroes, to the Capitol last night.

Colonel Prosser was called to the Chair and introduced Hamilton to the crowd. T. A. at once launched into the subject of his story. It was due, he said, that as a candidate, he should explain his record and define his course in the rebellion. If he had appeared rather radical in the Legislature, that body would pardon him for so doing. His object was to show that he should never again have to act contrary to the dictates of his heart. The part he had taken was not reprehensible so far as the facts were concerned, notwithstanding all that had been said through the secession, rebel, sniffle-bit newspapers. He was sorry to say that his record was not better. In 1861, in the circle in which he is known, there was no better Union man than himself. He was in Louisiana when she passed her ordinance of secession, and declared every man then within her borders a citizen. He returned to Memphis before the first and second votes were taken as to whether Tennessee would go out of the Union. He got out of voting on those propositions by claiming by the ordinance of Louisiana to be a citizen of that State. Numbers were placed on the tickets, and opposite the names on the poll books, in order to ascertain which way each individual voted. The draft was ordered in Memphis. For fear of being drafted into the army, he joined the Home Guards of that city.

He went to New Orleans, and on his return a few days afterwards, the Home Guards were sworn in by the Post Commandant for home service. The Home Guards soon after balloted as to whether they should enter the regular service. To get out of the Home Guards he applied for and obtained a position as payer of drayage under Capt. Mulloy, who was the Commissariat at that post. He was directed to sell a quantity of sugar, etc., then on the bluff, not in a condition to be shipped, in order to obtain money to pay the expenses of the drayage. He did so. When the Commissariat ceased to act, he (Hamilton), also ceased to act. When the Federal army landed at Memphis, forty or fifty hogsheads of sugar, which Morgan and a man named McKissick had threatened to sell, were in a warehouse. He afterwards notified the real owners as to its whereabouts, and they got it. He had sold $1600 worth of sugar which had been in the keeping of the Commissariat and himself, in order to reimburse himself for money which he had individually paid out in the transaction of the business in which he was engaged.

It had been alleged that he had loaded a man's property on the steamer Parallel and bartered it for cotton. A suit had been brought against him in which he satisfactorily proved that the cargo had been received by a man named Gay. The suit had been dismissed on the ground that the parties concerned had no just cause to continue the suit, and that even if the money could have been collected off him, it would, under the circumstances, have been wrong to do so.

He had done what he was compelled to do by higher authority. Most of the goods which had been taken, had, after the arrival of the Federal army, been returned to the proper owners through his instrumentality. There might be some little inaccuracies in his statements, but as to the main facts what he had said was true. He had always been a Union man, though forced to act as he had done, and he always expected to be a Union man. He stood before them in perhaps a rather unenviable position, as far as his record was concerned, but he had always desired to take the back seat.

T. A. said that he was for the protection of loyal Tennesseeans. He had advocated the militia bill as best calculated to bring peace and prosperity to the State. If Tennessee expected peace, it became the Legislature to pass a strong militia law and to clothe the Governor with ample power to use every man and every dollar in the State. [Loud applause.] This was the sentiment of the Radical Convention which had recently assembled at the capitol. He was in favor of sending the proposed committee to Washington to apply for United States forces, provided the Senate would proceed with the passage of the militia bill. It was their duty to do it.

If the Senate, compose of twenty-five Republicans, should say that they would not pass that bill in the face of the action of the late Radican Convention; if they should refuse to pass such a law for the protection of the loyal element of Tennessee; if the men they had selected were not disposed to protect their own friends, but should go over to the enemy and sue for peace, he would advise the colored men who had sent him to the Legislature, as to whom they should vote for in another election. Could it be expected of either the black or white men of the rural districts to come up and show the full measure of their manhood, when members of the Legislature quarreled before the rebel element which was menacing the State of Tennessee? How could they be expected to stand up when the Legislature bowed to the rabble by which it had been threatened in the streets of this city? Men are undertaking to thwart the passage of the Militia bill on account of a little personal pique, a little personal quarrel, an enmity against and a want of confidence in Gov. Brownlow. They might call Brownlow what they pleased, but some of these gentlemen were singing psalms to the rebel element. [Cheers.]

Those who had failed to vote for the bill had favored the other party. [Cheers and cries of "hit 'em agin."] He would never turn his back on his party. He was unlike the cow who gave a large quantity of milk and at last went dry,

If Brownlow was not given power in the matter, Hamilton was in favor of preparing for work if the worst should come. If enemies should be enemies then let it be so. If the people were not protected it was the duty of every man there to prepare to defend himself. [Cheers.] If it was the policy of the Legislature to surrender the State Government, their constituency would not allow it. [Cheers.] If it became necessaro, in order to protect the ballot box, then, as the last resort, the people should go there armed and in sufficient numbers to defend themselves. If, in this last extremity, the Legislature did not do what the convention directed them to do, they would be sent to these halls no more. [Tremendous applause.] He wished to know if they were prepared to fight for themselves and their manhood. [Continuous cries from all over the house, "Fight! Fight!" mixed with the wildest enthusiasm.] He advised them to stand by their manhood at the cost of everything. If the Legislature succumbed, they should mark the members who yielded, and send some one else in their stead at the very next election.

Hamilton's harangue was generally regarded by the more moderate men of his party as an effort to browbeat and coerce the Senate into the passage of the Militia Bill. The pressure on that body by the extremists is even greater than is generally supposed.

GENT'S Silk Dress Hats, Fall styles, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 199 Main street. se4 3t

NEW Fall Styles Silk, Cassimere and Soft Felt Hats, at Wheaton & Co.'s, Hatters and Furriers, 199 Main street. se4 1w

THE RYAN MURDER.

A Card from the Widow of the Murdered Man.

The following card from Mrs. Ryan, the widow of the man who was so foully murdered by the negro, Archie Hughes, on the 13th July, and of whose preliminary examination we gave an account yesterday, explains itself. We were told by Justice Black that the name of the prosecuting attorney was as we gave it:

MEMPHIS, September 4, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of this morning you were misinformed with regard to a few facts in the "Ryan Murder Case," viz: Archie Hughes was tried on a new warrant, procured by George B. Lee, yesterday. It is owing to Mr. Lee's assistance that the witnesses, Sneed and Armstrong, were produced. Justice Black having discharged Hughes on the murder case last Tuesday. Mr. Lee proceeded to Arkansas, discovered these witnesses, and through the influence of Col. B. L. Armstrong, produced them in court yesterday, (3d). Please correct and oblige.

Mrs. WM. RYAN.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn, by a private letter, that Randal Stiles, Esq., formerly with Brown, Dillard & Co., of this city, fell from a cliff, recently, at Allegheny Springs, Va., and was dashed to pieces. Mr. Stiles was a son of the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Richmond, Va. He was connected with the navy when a boy, and spent many years at sea. He is described as having been a most excellent young man, a universal genius, and much beloved by his companions. His sad fate will cast a gloom over a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WANTED.—Twelve Hebrew boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen, to represent the twelve tribes of Israel, as an escort to a transparency dedicated to the Children of Israel, for the grand procession to come off on the 12th instant. Those wishing to serve will leave their names at this office, or with Louis Moore, 442 Shelby street.

CENTRAL CLUB.—At the meeting of the Central club, to be held this evening at the Stillman Hall, Gen. J. L. T. Sneed will speak by special invitation of the Club—also Mr. Walter W. Coleman. It is hoped that a large number of our citizens will be on hand. Gen. Sneed enjoys the reputation of being one of our most effective political speakers, and will, doubtless, have something interesting to say touching present political troubles and their solution.

MISS BRADFORD'S CONCERT.—Call at Katzenbach's early for reserved seats at Miss Nora Bradford's concert, which will positively take place on Tuesday evening next.

PEACHES! PEACHES!—Ten thousand bushels peaches wanted, by the Memphis Preserving Company, under the Gayoso House. 1w

SELECT SCHOOL.—Mrs. Dr. Cobb will open a select school for girls and small boys at the 1st of September, at her residence, 204 Second street. Pupils in music also received. Terms moderate. au26 3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS COFFIN BROTHERS, 392 Main street, dealers in choice family groceries, have a splendid stock of everything good to eat. Goods delivered free of charge.

JNO. F. THOMAS, Esq., announces to his friends that he is with Messrs. Cunningham, Wicks & Malone, commission merchants and cotton factors, No. 15 Union street.

NELSON & TITUS.—A year or more ago the old house of Harris & Hunt was revived by the eldest sons of the deceased originators of the firm. We have to-day to announce to our readers that the firm of Nelson & Titus, which thirty years ago was noted in this section, is about to be revived in the persons of the eldest sons of the old partners of that staunch and reliable house. In another column their card will be found, and to it we invite the particular attention of our readers, bespeaking for the Messrs. Nelson & Titus a paying recognition of their claims upon the friends and the sons of the friends of their parents.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, September 5.—Weather cloudy and sultry.

The river here rose 4 inches in the past 24 hours, with 8½ feet on the bars between here and Cairo.

At St. Louis the river is stationary, with 7½ feet between that point and Cairo.

At Louisville the Ohio is stationary, with 3½ feet in the canal. Weather clear and cool.

The Arkansas is declining, with 3 feet scant in the channel from Little Rock to the mouth.

White river is receding with 9 feet in the channel,

Arrivals.
Steamer Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.

Departures.
Steamer Rubicon, St. Louis.

Boats in Port.
Mayflower, City of Alton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was very little business doing on the wharf yesterday, with light shipments.

The Rubicon passed up yesterday morning for St. Louis with a good trip, as usual.

The Mayflower brought in yesterday morning a new bale of cotton, which was raised in Coahoma county, Miss.

Capt. Robt. Dismukes is in the city.

The splendid passenger steamer Mayflower, Capt. Wm. Ashford, leaves to day at 6 p.m. for White river and all way points, through to Jacksonport, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock railroad for points on the Arkansas. The Mayflower has superior passenger accommonations, and is in charge of reliable officers. Messrs. Charlie and John Smithers, two clever gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The Robleon had fifteen new bales of cotton which were in transit to New York.

Mr. Charley Sharpe, freight clerk of the Liberty No. 2, left last evening for Maysville, Ky., his old stamping ground, to spend a few days. We hope his visit to his friends will be pleasant. In these parts Charley's friends are legion.

The elegant passenger steamer City of Alton, in command of the ever popular Wm. Thompson, is the regular Saturday packet for St. Louis, leaving to-day at 5 p.m. Mr. White is her chief purser.

The American, Capt. Adam Poe, leaves to-day at 5 p.m. for Cincinnati.

The fine steamer Julia, Capt. Bob Riley, will leave the wharf to-day at 5 p.m. for Vicksburg and the bends. Capt. Andy Isaacs has charge of the office.

The Celeste, Maggie Hayes and Tom Bagby are due from the Ohio, and will be found at the wharf.

The Commonwealth is due from New Orleans.

The Luminary will be up Monday for St. Louis.

The Mollie Able will be down Sunday morning, *en route* to New Orleans.

The Louisville will be down Sunday evening, bound for New Orleans.

The Legal Tender was to have left Louisville yesterday, for New Orleans.

The Champion left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday evening, drawing three and a half feet, with two barges in tow.

The mackerel brigade were around in force last night, "with flags and pendant flowing," and, stopping in front of the *Avalanche*, serenaded their worthy chieftain, Jim Durff. With miserable ingratitude, he remained housed in the palatial residence that the exertions of the brigade had provided for him, and never acknowledged the compliment. He stuck his head out of the window for a moment, it is true, but a well-directed rotten egg caused him to beat a hasty retreat. There were some excellent transparencies in the line. One was especially fine. It represented Durff bargaining with Gaston for a mess of frogs and offering him a lamp-post in payment.

DRY GOODS.

THE

DRY GOODS TRADE

OF MEMPHIS.

—FOR—

GRAND PREPARATIONS

—FOR—

FALL TRADE

COMPETITION DEFIED

—AT—

HOME OR ABROAD

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAVORABLE prospects of a bountiful season, by which there must necessarily insure

A LARGE TRADE

We have concluded arrangements through which we propose to offer inducements for all

BUYERS TO PURCHASE HERE

1st—All Imported Goods we will Import Direct, or buy from the Importer's Agents.

All Domestic Goods we will buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Shoes we will have made to order; in fact, we will procure all our Goods FROM FIRST HANDS, thereby saving the jobber's profits.

2d—Through our large capital we are enabled to BUY FOR CASH, thereby can buy closer than those buying on credit.

3d—We shall continue to SELL ONLY FOR CASH, which enables us to sell at a closer profit than those selling on time.

4th—We will continually have our buyers in the East watching the market and attending the Trade Auction Sales, buying Bargains, which we will again Sell as Bargains.

Through these advantages, it must be apparent to all that we will be able to COMPETE WITH

ANY MARKET ON THIS CONTINENT.

☞ People should not listen to the base fabrications of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis drummers, that Memphis cannot compete with their markets.

MEMPHIS CAN NOW,

AND WILL,

COMPETE WITH ALL MARKETS

WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR

CLOAK MANUFACTORY

Under the management of a No. 1 CLOAK CUTTER, making up the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, whereby we will save at least 25 per cent. and can thereby

SELL THEM 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than those buying from eastern manufacturers.

We shall keep the LARGEST as well as the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

IN THIS CITY.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

—WILL—

BE COMPLETE.

Thankful to our customers for past patronage, we hope to keep a continuance of same, and through the GRAND PREPARATIONS WE HAVE MADE, the large increase of Stock and the close figures we shall sell at, we hope for a large increase of our custom.

We would especially invite all WHOLESALE BUYERS to give us a call before purchasing their Fall Stocks.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,

Cor. Jefferson and Main Sts.

se1

BLACK SILKS,

At $2 a yard—Worth $3.

CHECK SILKS,

At $1 a Yard—Worth $2.

NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,

Just Opened.

PRINTS, DOMESTICS & OSNABURGS,

Wholesale and Retail,

Very low for Cash or City Acceptance.

MENKEN BROTHERS,

263 Cor. Main & Court Sts., Memphis.

No. 13 White Street, New York.

NEW YORK LIFE

Insurance Company.

S. D. McCLURE. | McCLURE & CASKIN, | THEO. C. CASKIN

GENERAL AGENTS,

OFFICE, 279 1-2 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cash Assets Over : $10,000,000 00

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY PURELY MUTUAL.

THIS is one of the OLDEST INSTITUTIONS of the kind in America, having been chartered in the year 1841, and commenced business in May, 1845.

During the twenty-three years of its existence, it has issued Policies upon the lives of more than FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and has paid in losses $5,000 000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe and judicious investment of its funds, emphatically characterize the management of this Company.

Policies are issued in all the favorable forms which experience has indicated as favorable to the assured, and can be made payable at a specified time during the lifetime of the assured or at death. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

au23 dawtf McCLURE & CASKIN, General Agents.

Regular New Orleans Low Pressure Wednesday Packet

RICHMOND.....J. Stut Neal, Master

THIS splendid steamer leaves Memphis on WEDNESDAY, September 30th, and EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY thereafter during the season.

au11 tf LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat foot Jefferson st.

Removal.

THE undersigned having taken possession of the Star Wharfboat, at the Foot of Jefferson Street,

Will continue the Steamboat Agency Business, and transact all matters intrusted to him by his steamboat friends with promptness and dispatch. LARRY HARMSTAD,

Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street. au4 tf Memphis.

"Old Reliable," Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Tri-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers COMMERCIAL, LIBERTY, No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Tri-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in Arkansas. Returning, will leave Duvall's Bluff every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of the train from Little Rock.

Commercial, Capt. John Edson, leaves Memphis Thursday, at 5 o'clock p.m.; Liberty, No. 2, Capt. James Rice, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.; Mayflower, Capt. Wm. J. Ashford, Saturday, 5 o'clock p.m. C. O. D. bills will be taken for responsible parties by the line as heretofore, without any charge being made for collection. The steamer T. W. Brooks will run in connection with this line from Jacksonport to Pocahontas on Black River, making Semi-Weekly trips.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past three years, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

JOHN R. DAVIS.
Supt M. and W. R. Pckt. Co.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 2 0 Front Row.

au20 1m

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. FRANK HICKS; Clerk, JOHN BROOKS

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. NAT. S. GREEN; Clerk, S. COOK CREIGHTON

ONE of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans

Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MART WALT & CO., Agents,
No. 272

MEMPHIS APPEAL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, September 4, 1868.

Business was dull to-day in all departments, but there was increased cheerfulness in mercantile circles in view of the improved state of the weather and its expected beneficent influence on the growing cotton.

Another bale of new cotton was received from Coahoma county, Miss., consigned to Anderson & Watson.

The sudden decline of cotton in Liverpool was the cause of much talk and speculation. Foreign operators are doubtless endeavoring to run down prices as they did last year. It can't be done to any extent.

Money matters remain quiet and easy. Exchange rates are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York.....par to ¼ prem.	¼	prem.
New Orleans..... par	¼	"
St. Louis..... par	¼	"
Cincinnati..... par	¼	"
Louisville..... par	¼	"
New Orleans..... ¼ dis.	par	¼ "

Gold was weak in New York, opening at 141¾ and closing at 141, with loans at 7 per cent. Here dealers bought for export at 142@142½. The weakness in New York is caused by the payment of the September interest on the 10-40 loan.

City Scrip was weak, dealers offering at 75c, though 80c is still the rate generally claimed.

Police Scrip was scarce and in demand.

County Scrip was in demand at 56c and sold at 56c, with an exception of $2000 at 55½c to a street broker.

In the market for stocks and bonds there was more interest. A purchase of $4500 Mississippi and Tennessee railroad bonds, 2d mortgage, at 83c was reported at one of the banks. Memphis and Charleston railroad stock was held at 55c, which was also the rate in New York. City bonds were scarce. It is believed they will be introduced in the New York stock exchange this week.

A short time since Secretary McCulloch took especial pains to inform business men and speculators that, "after the payment of the Alaska purchase money, the Government would be in possession of only $37,000,000 in specie." Taking his figures to be correct, as he ought to know, we ask if it would be prudent to attempt the payment of about four hundred millions of paper promises with such a reserve of specie? Banks are compelled to keep twenty-five per cent reserve of legal tenders on hand to protect their issues; could the government resume specie payments with less than ten per cent? It is a well recognized fact in banking circles that in large cities twenty-five per cent is the lowest average reserve on which any institution issuing promises should have on hand, and we question if the Government could sustain itself, or maintain specie payments, in violation of this financial law.

The New York *Herald* of the 30th ult. says:

The amount annually of capital in this country, which is not and cannot be employed in business enterprises, but must necessarily be invested in government bonds, such as the accruing income of estates, trust funds, and the accumulations of retired capitalists is increasing, and the time is not probably far distant when the investments of this capital will advance the price of government bonds, from the increased demand, to a point which will produce a less rate of interest, more on a par with the bonds of European governments, which net but little over 2 per cent per annum interest. It is plain that the average price of government bonds is likely to be advanced from year to year, from the three above mentioned causes, viz: the limitation of government issues, the reduction in the amount of bonds held in the United States from the absorption by foreign nations, and the annual increase of capital to be invested therein.

It is estimated that the entire stock of gold in the country at this time is only $120,000,000, of which $37,000,000 is in the hands of the government, and $20,000,000 in the banks. Just where the balance can be found is not stated, but it is contended resumption by the government would bring it out from its hiding places, but it is vastly more probable that should the government attempt resumption, its paltry resources would very soon end its way out of sight, to be followed by a general panic. Among bondholders at home and abroad immediate and permanent resumption of specie payment is simply impossible, and without the aid of several additional ten-stereotype printing presses, even payment in greenbacks is not among the probabilities.

Nothing transpired in the cotton market. It was bare.

The Liverpool cotton market opened with a decline of 1-32d on Uplands and 1-16d on Orleans and closed easier but not quotably lower.

In New York Uplands opened at 30c and Orleans at 30½c—a decline of 1-8@¼c and closed dull at a further decline of ¼c; Uplands, 29½c; Orleans, 30½c. Sales, 450 bales.

The Liverpool weekly statement is as follows: Sales, 69,000 bales; to exporters, 18,000; to speculators, 5000; stock, 510,000 of which 173,000 was American; afloat, 674,000.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, September 5, 1868.		
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868.....		47
Received to-day.....	4	
Received previously.....	8	12
		59
Exported to-day.....	2	
Exported previously.....	0	2
		57
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m.....		

The first bale of cotton from Tallahatchie county, was received yesterday by Williamson, Hill & Co. It was raised by J. A. Kuydenhall, classed middling, and sold for 28 cents per pound.

APPLES—Some demand for shipping at $2@3 per bbl., loose.

BRAN—Dull at $20 on levee, and $21@22 in store, in sacks.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice 35c; common, 25c.

BACON—Quiet and firm—clear country sides are worth 17½c. and regular brands, 17½@18c; clear rib 17¾@17¾c; shoulders 13½@14c.

BAGGING—The demand is steady and market firm. Todd's, 18c; Kentucky heavy, 23½@26c; India, 26@27c.

CHEESE—Prices nominally 14@17c for W. R.; factory and E. D.,——.

COFFEE—Firm at 23@27c for Rio; Java, 41@43c.

CORN—Dull at 90@95c in store, with slight demand and no receipts.

CHICKENS—The demand is very good, and prices are firm; young, $4@4 50; old, $5.

EGGS—Brisk at 15c for choice fresh.

FRUIT—Fair demand for hand picked apples at $2@3 per bbl.; dried apples, 6@7c; dried peaches, 8@10c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $6@6 75; XX, $10@13; XXX and fancy family, $11 50@13.

HAY—Choice timothy, $25 in store.

HAMS—Plain country, nominal; plain canvassed, 17@18c; sugar-cured canvassed, 20@21c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 24@26c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

LARD—Prices are weak. Kegs, 20@21c; tierces, 18@20c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65c@$1; Porto Rico, 65@65c; Syrups, 75c@$1 25.

MESS PORK—regular brands, $30 25@30 50; prime mess, $27@28; rump, $25@26.

OATS—Scarce; held in store at 65c retail.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Fair demand at $3@3 50 per barrel from wagons.

POTATOES—There is some shipping demand at $2@3 per barrel in bulk. Sweet potatoes, $1@1 50 per bushel.

RYE—Dull at $1 50@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—Firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; fair, 14@15c; Island, 13@16c.

SALT—Stock light. We quote prices tending upward—held at $3 50@3 75 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $4 2@4 50; Liverpool sacks, coarse and fine, $2 25@2 35.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—50 pounds leaf refuses sold to-day at 8c. Medium classified is worth 15c.

WHEAT—Active demand from city millers; No. 1, $2@2 05; No. 2, $1 85@1 90; inferior, $1 40@1 80.

WHISKY—High wines are dull at $1 10 free or 55c in bond; common whisky, $1@1 05; imitation Bourbon, $2; Bourbon, $2 50@3.

DRY GOODS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Cash! Cash!

WE are daily receiving very heavy shipments of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—EMBRACING—

English, French and American Dress Fabrics,
Southern Made Osnaburgs, Shirtings and Sheetings,
Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery and Gloves,
8, 10, 11 and 12 1-4 Red Blankets,
Canton and all Wool Flannels,

—AND—

A General Assortment of Notions.

TERMS CASH.
ONE PRICE.
NO DEVIATION.

We have suspended ALL accounts (except to Merchants), and have reduced our prices. We sell FOR CASH, and hope no one will ask time on purchases. MCWILLIE, WOOD & CO.
SOUTHERN PALACE.
sep8 3m 342 Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN E. BURKE,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—No. 84 Union street, between Main and Second.
KILDON HIGH, Deputy Constable. au26 1m

$1 00 Premium
FOR THE LARGEST EAR OF CORN DELIVERED to
E. P. BATES & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
aug5 3m No. 259 Front street.

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH,
C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS,
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President.
sep1 tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

D. H. EVANS.
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
254 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
mal5 tf

NATHAN BROTHERS & CO.

Importers of and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,
No. 244 Front Street,
(UNDER THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,)
MEMPHIS, TENN.
KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Rhine Wine. mh20

Depot of the Celebrated
"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,
—AT—
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn
jy4 3m

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
E. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
my8

To Arrive:

19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:

25 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:

77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.

All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.

SMITH & LEECH,
au13 3m 342 Second Street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm style of ALBERT PIKE & CO. is this day dissolved. Messrs. AINSLIE, KEATING & CO. succeeding to the business, as Publishers and Proprietors of the Daily and Weekly APPEAL, are authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due the late firm, and settle all their liabilities. ALBERT PIKE,
August 28, 1868. [sel 1w] J. S. C. HOGAN.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE law firm of Haynes, Stockton & Hart, has this day expired by limitation. They will occupy their old offices at No. 42 Madison street—R. Newton Hart the front, and Haynes & Stockton the rear office.
R. NEWTON HART.
HAYNES & STOCKTON.
Memphis, August 31, 1868 sep1 2w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1868.

THE copartnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co. this day dissolved by limitation of articles of agreement. All persons indebted to the firm, or having business with the same, will find our junior partner, L. T. Webb, with the books, at Price & Treadwell's, No. 15, Union street, Lee Block. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
W. H. WEBB,
J. S. MITCHELL,
L. T. WEBB.
sep2 1m

Dissolution.

THE Firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th August, 1868. Kisker party is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

All persons indebted to the firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. are requested to come forward and settle without delay. The books and papers will be found at the Underwriters' Warehouse, corner of Market and Promenade streets.
W. N. EAKIN,
A. CONNELL.
Memphis, September 1, 1868.

The business will be continued at the old stand on Chickasaw street, by A. Connell and M. Connell, jr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep2 tf

CHINA WARE.

S. S. LLOYD. R. E. CLARKE. C. B. CLARKE.

"CHINA PALACE"
—OF—
LLOYD, CLARKE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Queensware, China and Glassware
Table Cutlery, Tea & Table Spoons,
And House Furnishing Goods, etc.,
321 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.
ma20

RAILROAD.

Election for Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the annual election for Nine Directors of said Company will be held at the offices of the Company in Memphis, Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, September 16, 1868,

Stockholders will be passed free for one day before and until one day after said election, upon exhibiting their certificates of stock to the conductor.
By order of the Board.
GEO. ROBERTSON,
au21 td Secretary and Treasurer.

ARCHITECTS.

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he can for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. E. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
jel 3m

COTTON—COMMISSION.

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. N. MAHAN

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in
Plantation & Family Supplies,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sep1 No. 226 Front street.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. DR. A. HARRIS.

SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
And Forwarding Merchants,
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

J. F. DOWDY,

Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 264 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. sep1 1m

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK.
E. W. M'CLELLAN.

GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,
(Successors to Guy, Alden, McRae & Co., and Pearce, Park & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merch'ts,
No. 204 Front Street,
(Between Washington and Adams.)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of well selected Staple Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Twine, and Plantation Supplies generally. Special personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and every description of Produce; and as we have a large and commodious fire-class Fire-proof Warehouse, will receive Goods on Storage for shipment, etc. All consignments of Cotton, etc., to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. au29 1m

E. B. WEBBER, JOHN W. WEBBER,
Fayette Co., Tenn. Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
220 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m*

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartners hip under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission business.
JAMES NORTON,
LEVI JOY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 324 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.
jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

W. L. STEWART,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Bank Alley,
Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au23 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au18 3m

In former times it was a practice with the merchants to give five gallons good liquor for the first Bale new Cotton. By way of keeping up something like the old custom, we propose to pay a premium of Fifty Dollars in silver for the first Bale new Cotton sent us from Tennessee, to weigh not less than 450 pounds.
au18 1m J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.

T. S. NORMENT. A. P. GRAVES

NORMENT & CRAVES,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 4 Howard's Row.
UP-STAIRS, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

Bagging, Rope, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished. au18-3m

C. W. STURDIVANT. J. A. NEVILS. P. G. LAWHON

C. W. STURDIVANT & CO.,
GROCERY
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 182 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

COAL.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FRESH
Pittsburg Coal,
—FOR THE—
HAYS COAL COMPANY
(Successors to BRIGGS & PETERSON,)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in best Pittsburg Coal, from the Hays Mines, first pool, Monongahela river.
Office—251½ Madison street. mh25 tf

COAL, COAL, COAL!

We beg leave to announce to the citizens of Memphis that we have opened a Yard for the sale of

MOUNT CARBON COAL
—AT THE—
FOOT OF MARKET STREET.

This Coal is unsurpassed for manufacturing or domestic purposes, and will be sold at a low figure.

All orders left at No. 20 Madison street, or at the YARD, foot of Market street, will receive prompt attention.
au7 tf W. C. POSTAL, Agent.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE BROWNSVILLE BEE.

COL. W. I. WESTBROOK, Late of Mississippi. DR. R. W. BEERS Late of Mobile.

WESTBROOK & BEERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

A LIVE WHITE MAN'S JOURNAL, DEVOTED to pure Democracy and the rights of the people.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance—Two Dollars a Year; One Dollar for six Months.

Our very large and rapidly increasing circulation enables us to offer superior inducements, as an advertising medium, to business houses. The BEE CIRCULATES THROUGH THE ENTIRE WESTERN DISTRICT.

No advertisements received except for money, and at regular rates.
Address, WESTBROOK & BEERS,
au14 tf Brownsville, Tenn.

THE TIPTON WEEKLY RECORD

SAM. P. ROSE, Editor & Propr'r.

THE "RECORD" IS PUBLISHED EVERY Friday, at
COVINGTON, TENNESSEE,
And is an Independent Democratic paper. It circulates widely in the counties of Tipton, Landsdale, Haywood and Fayette, and is the best advertising medium, through which the Merchants of Memphis may advertise for country trade, to be found in West Tennessee.

Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. Specimen copies furnished gratis to all who may desire them. Address
SAM. P. ROSE,
au27 1m Covington, Tenn.

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

J. A. SIGNAICO, EDITOR

HAS A CIRCULATION AS LARGE AS that of any paper in North Mississippi, and in a section of country where trade is tributary to Memphis. Business men of Memphis will find it to their interest to advertise in the SENTINEL. au16 tf

To the Merchants of Memphis.

An Excellent Advertising Medium.

THE BOLIVAR BULLETIN, printed at Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tenn., by M. H. PARRISH, is one of the best advertising mediums within a hundred miles of Memphis—advocates Memphis trade, and circulates in a half dozen of the best counties back of Memphis. Advertisements inserted at low rates.

3 squares, business card, 3 months	$10 00
4 " " 3 "	12 00
5 " " 3 "	14 00
6 " " 3 "	16 00

SUBSCRIPTION—The BOLIVAR BULLETIN will be sent to any address, one year, for $3 00, payable in advance. jy27 tf

MUSICAL.

F. KATZENBACH
317
MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Sheet Music, Music Books, Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of every description.
Sole Agent for Steinway & Sons' Gold Medal Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

SEND for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. Schools furnished at as low rates as at New York or New Orleans.

Orders from the country punctually attended to. Small packages of Strings and Sheet Music will be sent by mail if the approximate amount of cash accompanies the order. Large packages by express, C. O. D. au20

HARDWARE

ORGILL BROS. & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, ETC.,
Nos. 310 and 312 Front St.

A large Stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, English and German Single and Double-Barrel Shot Guns,
Half and Full Stocked Hunting Rifles,
English and American Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Skillets,
Rubber Belting, Iron and Steel,
French Window Glass,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Copper Stills, Axes, Rope,
Blacksmiths' Tools, Builders' Hardware, etc.
Agents for the Guillet Steel Brush Cotton Gin,
Agents for Ingersoll's Cotton Press,
Agents for Bradford's (Cincinnati) Flour and Corn Mills,
Agents for Marvin & Co.'s Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. au18 1m

PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,
59 Madison Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates. au16 tf

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D.,
TREATS DISEASES OF
Women & Children as Specialties.
OFFICE:
Corner Third and Madison Streets,
jy28 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSPORTATION.

STILL LOWER REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Shortest Line, Quick Time, Lowest Rates

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.

MARK YOUR GOODS
—VIA—
Virginia and Tennessee Air Line

Rates via NORFOLK have been greatly reduced, and are as follows:

TO MEMPHIS, PER 100 POUNDS.

From	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
New York	$1 65	$1 50	$1 30	.90
Boston	1 65	1 50	1 30	.90
Philadelphia	1 90	1 75	1 55	.90
Baltimore	1 54	1 40	1 20	.85

All Rail rates from New York to Memphis have this day been reduced to following figures:

First Class, per 100 lbs	$2 15
Second Class, per 100 lbs	1 90
Third Class, per 100 lbs	1 75
Fourth Class, per 100 lbs	1 25

This route having the SHORTEST LINE, is determined to transport Freights TO and FROM Memphis at as low rates, or lower, than any other line.

CLAIMS for LOSS and DAMAGE promptly adjusted.

For Bills of Lading or information, call on C. S. SAWYER, 378 Main street, or A. J. LOWE, Agent at Depot.
W. J. RICE,
Gen'l Sup't M. and C. Railroad.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, Gen'l Frt Ag't. sep2

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK
RAILROAD.
Open to Madison
Overland Route to Little Rock.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Trains at Madison connect with the Stage Line between Madison and Devall's Bluff.

Passengers leaving Memphis at 7:30 a.m. arrive in Little Rock at 5 p.m. next day.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

Office of Road, No. 42 Jefferson street.
au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

Quickest Route to New York
—AND ALL—
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES
—IS BY THE—
Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.
Summer Schedules, June, 1868.
Double Daily Through Trains
RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	8:40 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:50 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9 50 p.m.	6 20 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

4 p.m. Train connects for Nashville, arriving at 6:45 a.m.

The 4:00 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

THROUGH TICKETS

At reduced rates, can be procured at Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.
SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. jel

COTTON GINS.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
222½ and 224 Main Street,
jy11 dawôm Memphis, Tenn.

Pratt's Southern Made Cotton Gin

THIS GIN is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. Planters cultivating bottom lands are requested to examine the Eureka Gin at Farrington & Howell's, 268 Front street. It will pay for itself in ginning bale. A. N. GUNNISON, manufacturer of the Steel Comb Gin before the war but now a planter, gives the following certificate:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 21, 1868.

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating Cotton on bottom lands of the Mississippi, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers, the Eureka Gin, made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This Gin separates the hulls, bolls, etc., from the Seed Cotton, makes a good sample, and is superior to any other Gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Miss., and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect. A. N. GUNNISON."

Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 Saws and Gum Baling, at Factory Prices, addressed to the care of FARRINGTON & HOWELL, 268 Front street, Memphis, promptly filled. Presses and Gearing put up, and Gins repaired by a skillful Ginwright.
G. W. TRUEHEART,
jy26 Sawômdw Agent for Daniel Pratt.

COTTON GINS! COTTON GINS

E. CARVER CO.'S

Improved Gins!

THE great number of these celebrated Gin Stands in use throughout this whole country, are actual working witnesses of their acknowledged superiority. No neighborhood is without some of these splendid machines, and we make reference to each and every planter now using them as to their superior advantage over all others.

Those needing Gins will consult their best interests when they bear in mind that the "E. CARVER CO.'S IMPROVED GINS" can be had with any desired number of Saws, either right or left hand motion, by calling on or sending their orders to

ALLISON BROTHERS,
Agents, 270 Front St., Memphis.

Sole Commission Merchants desiring to make Cotton Gin Stands for their customers, purchases will find it to their advantage to call upon us.
jy14 2m ALLISON BROTHERS.

GULLETT'S
STEEL BRUSH COTTON GINS
Orgill Bros. & Co., Agents,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

WE are just in receipt of a shipment of the above superior Gins, manufactured under the immediate supervision of D. S. Gullett, of Aberdeen, Miss. The many certificates found in the catalogues give abundant testimony of the superiority of this Gin over any other now manufactured.

We are now prepared to furnish sizes from 40 to 80 saws, right or left hand. Catalogues will be furnished on application.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 312 and 314
au20 1m Corner Monroe and Front Sts.

SADDLERY, ETC.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, Etc.
AT REDUCED RATES.
C. H. CASE, J. C. & CO.,
Agent for the Golden Stirrup, 277 Main street, Woodruff Block.
sep1 M

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. G. TERRY. WM. S. MITCHELL

TERRY & MITCHELL,
EXCLUSIVE
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS
329 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

WE are now receiving our Fall Stock, and have a large and well assorted stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, to which we invite the attention of merchants.
au8 d&w TERRY & MITCHELL.

1868. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1868
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.

HAVING thoroughly canvassed the Shoe Districts this Summer, we are now able to offer to the Trade just the Goods to suit the people, at prices that will suit the people, at prices that will compete favorably with any city this side of Boston.

Call and examine, and you will buy your Shoe Goods in Memphis and save time and expense. Respectfully,
JOS. S. LEVATT & CO.,
au7 1m 336 Main street.

ST. LOUIS.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY
ESTABLISHED
1837.
INCORPORATED
1851.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THOMAS RICHESON.....PRESIDENT
CHARLES K. VICKERS.....SECRETARY

COLLIER COMPANY'S MANUFACTURES
For Sale
BY ALL DEALERS IN
Memphis and Mississippi Valley
ap6 d&w6m

LUMBER, ETC.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

CUBBINS, CUNN & COOVER
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, : TENNESSEE,

BUILDING AND FRAMING LUMBER OF all kinds. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Newel Post and Caps, Balusters and Railing, Lattice, Palings, Latth, Shingles, and a choice lot of Seasoned Oak, Walnut, Cypress, Yellow Pine and Poplar, Flooring, Ceiling and Weather Boarding, for

Sale Cheaper than ever Offered Before.

Planing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Tenoning and Morticing, done to order. au9 1m

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

TAYLOR & FAULKNER,
AVENUE
PLANING AND FLOORING MILLS,
Nos. 451, 453, 455 & 457
Freeman Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Door, Blinds, Frames,
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE
PIVOT BLINDS & PANEL SHUTTERS
Store Doors, Store Fronts,
Mouldings of Every Description,
VERANDAS
Cornices, Flooring, Etc., Etc.
mh12 6m

PATENT MEDICINES.

WIGGS'
BUCKEYE SALVE
—FOR THE—
CURE OF EVERY FORM
—OF—
HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES

WHETHER OF LONG STANDING OR RECENT origin, internal or external, whether attended with Prolapsus, Hemorrhage or obstruction, and all by

External Application,

No internal adjuvants being required in any case, only to regulate the bowels, if constipated, or in Diarrhea and Dysentery.

The PILES, while astonishingly prevalent in their various forms amongst all classes of both sexes, are, at the same time, the most distressing, frequently dangerous, and hitherto most difficult of cure.

Persons who suffer any length of time with the Piles generally try everything they can learn of purporting to cure the disease, yet realize no permanent advantage therefrom. They have been told professionally, perhaps, there was "no permanent cure for Piles," and consequently have despaired of any future cessation from pain and suffering.

To all such a SPECIFIC is offered for their relief. The

BUCKEYE SALVE

Is a strictly scientific combination of well known remedial agents, and the proprietors have no hesitation in saying the BUCKEYE SALVE is the

ONLY INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC

Ever discovered for that disease, and which cures by outward application only, and that in time to come, as in the past, it will stand the test of trial without a failure, to perform all the proprietors claim for it, if the directions are attended to.

A large number of gentlemen throughout the country of high character and influence have voluntarily attested to its efficacy in their own cases, not from hearsay, and whose certificates may be seen by reference to the publications.

The proprietors will forward to any address one bottle, postpaid, on receipt of the retail price, $1 00 per bottle.

A Liberal Discount to Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

This Salve will keep in any climate for years
W. E. WIGGS & CO., Proprietors,
jy31 Memphis, Tenn.

SALOON.

BELLE MEMPHIS SALOON,
NO. 14 ADAMS STREET,

HAS reopened, and will furnish the best of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
For old acquaintances and new ones.
au11 1m B. BARNETT, Agent.

CHANCERY SALE.

Chancery Sale
—OF THE—
OVERTON HOTEL.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, entered on the 28th day of February, 1868, for the sum of $58,786 56½, against J. M. Keating, R. B. Waddell and Coleman Boyd, we, the undersigned, Trustees and Commissioners of the said Court, will,

On the 10th Day of October Next,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4, in front of the said Hotel, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the said Memphis Overton Hotel and the land on which the same stands, being the following lots, on the plan of the city of Memphis, to-wit: 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, situate on the northwest corner of Main and Poplar streets in the city of Memphis, and embracing the block bounded by said Poplar and Main streets and Center alley, and an alley bounding said property on the north.

Redemption waived by the decree. The successful bidder will be required to execute bonds for the purchase money with the most undoubted securirly before the sale is closed, and on failure, the sale will be continued, reopening on the last preceding bid.

The title is perfect, as we are advised, but we do not personally warrant the same.
EDGAR